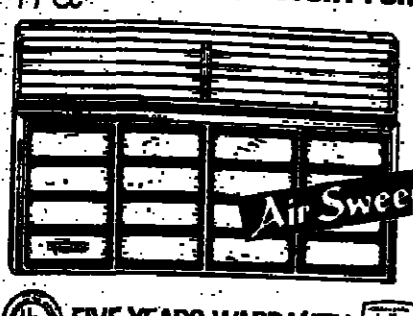


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Military strategy suspected

Halt wave of rioting, politicians demand

LONDON, July 9 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher faced demands Thursday to use troops to halt a wave of rioting, looting and attacks on police in British cities.

Conservative member of parliament John Carlisle echoing a demand by the leader of Liverpool City Council, said he would call in parliament for the deployment of troops with water cannon, gas and plastic anti-riot bullets. Political sources said the demands were backed by other Conservative members who believed the police, ill-equipped for riot control, could no longer contain the violence.

In the sixth successive day of rioting more than 1,000 black and white youths stormed a police station Wednesday night in Manchester, some brandishing crossbows and pitchforks. Manchester police chief James Anderson said the police believed the rioting was organized and that petrol bombs were being manufactured and ferried about in the backs of vans.

"We believe a kind of military strategy was used, with lookouts and the use of citizens band radios to pass messages," he said. The police did not know who was behind the attacks, but were doing all they could to find out. Some press reports have suggested

involvement by Trotskyites and other extreme leftists. Shops were looted by gangs in Manchester's second troubled night.

There was also sporadic trouble in Liverpool where at the weekend whole streets were devastated in what Mrs. Thatcher described as the worst riots Britain had seen. Within hours of the prime ministers appealing on television for peace Wednesday night, youths took to the streets. In scenes that until now Britons have identified with northern Ireland, shops were burned, cars were overturned and blazing barricades were thrown up. Mrs. Thatcher said the violence must be stopped, but she announced no new government measures to this end.

Meanwhile, a thousand youths besieged a Manchester police station, screaming "kill, kill, kill." The mob smashed windows and set fire to police vehicles and private cars in the station yard until truncheon-wielding bobbies, protected by plastic riot shields and reinforced safety helmets, drove the youths off, a police spokesman said Thursday.

A police spokesman said 17 persons were arrested, and three police officers were injured, including one hit in the arm by a crossbow bolt. The spokesman said the streets were quiet by 3:30 a.m.



UPSIDE DOWN: Panda Bao-Bao is seen upside down during a climb in his cage at West Gerlin Zoo. Panda Bao-Bao and female companion Quan-Quan are at home here after former Chinese Chairman Hua presented them as gift to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt during a state visit in 1979.

Senate supports Spadolini

ROME, July 9 (Agencies) — The Italian Senate on Thursday voted confidence in Republican Premier Giovanni Spadolini's five-party coalition, the first cabinet headed by a non-Christian Democrat since 1946.

The vote in the 365-member senate was 182-124. An easy victory had been expected because the coalition of the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans musters a majority in both houses of parliament.

Among those casting the "no" votes were the Communists, second largest party after the Christian Democrats. The new government replaces Christian Democrat Arnaldo Forlani's four-party coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans which fell May 26 over a secret Masonic lodge scandal.

The chamber of deputies is expected to take a similar vote on Saturday after a two-day debate on the new government's program.

In a policy speech to the Senate Wednesday the premier pledged his government's support for plans by NATO to install a new generation on nuclear missiles in Italy and

other West European countries.

He also said his government will give top priority to battling inflation raging at more than 20 percent a year and corruption in official circles.

But Spadolini is faced with an economic crisis which led Wednesday to the closure of all stock markets.

Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta Wednesday ordered the closure of the markets until Monday to stave off a total collapse of share prices. It was the first such action since a two-day halt in 1917 when the Italian Army was routed in World War II battle of Caporetto.

Andreatta's action followed a slump in share prices of more than 30 percent in the past month which has hit small investors as well as big financial institutions. But despite the closure decision, Spadolini sailed through a confidence vote on his new government in the senate.

He must also confront Italy's resurgent political extremists, including the Red Brigades guerrillas who are holding three persons prisoner and murdered a fourth captive this week.

U.K. bobby to eye spectators

LONDON, July 9 (AP) — Scotland Yard wants people in the crowds at London's July 29 royal wedding to help watch for suspicious characters. As one Yard officer put it Wednesday: "Adopt a bobby."

"You've got a policeman there. Get to know him," said deputy assistant commissioner John Radley. "If you want to give him sweets, give him sweets. And most important, don't hesitate to tell the policeman immediately about anything unusual."

Radley briefed reporters Wednesday on police plans for the wedding of Britain's Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer. It will be the biggest security operation ever for the Yard, he said. It will include police dogs and helicopters, closed-circuit television

building searches and 8,000 police barriers, Radley said.

Officers will be stationed four to six feet (one to two meters) apart along the 3.2 kms route the Royal couple will take from Buckingham Palace to the wedding at St. Paul's Cathedral. Officers in plainclothes will also be part of the security force, which has been unofficially estimated at more than 3,000.

Radley said some officers would be armed. All will be watching the spectators, not the "procession. Scotland Yard said it expects people to begin camping out for the best viewing spots as early as the weekend before the Wednesday ceremony and to be lined up 20-deep when the hour arrives. "It will be a field day for pickpockets," Radley said.

U.S. policy slows recovery--OECD

PARIS, July 9 (R) — An economic report on the world's leading non-Communist industrial nations said Thursday that many of them face record post-war unemployment and sluggish growth over the next year and a half, and a modest recovery from recession will be delayed by at least six months.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), in its half-yearly review, put most of the blame for this dismal outlook on the after-effects of soaring U.S. interest rates, the strong dollar and high oil prices.

At their annual meeting here last month, OECD ministers from the 24 member nations were unable to agree whether to maintain the fight against inflation as their top priority or to give preference to reducing the debt queues. This conflict is reflected in the OECD report.

It calls for changes in the mixture of fiscal and monetary policies to solve the dilemma, including more restrictive budget policies in countries with strong currencies.

The report said tight money policies will have to be maintained in several countries in order to control inflation, but it gave warnings against taking such policies too far.

In an apparent swing at the United States, which has recently pushed dollar interest rates above 20 percent, it said control of the supply of money to an economy should not lead to unnecessarily large fluctuations in interest rates and, therefore, to differences between international rates.

"Monetary and fiscal policy should be conducted in a complementary fashion, taking due account of international constraints and implications in an inter-dependent world," the report states.

President Reagan's monetarist economic policies are expected to come under attack, particularly from France, when he meets heads of government from the other seven industrial nations at the Ottawa economic summit on July 20 and 21. The French say the high level of U.S. interest rates is crippling efforts to get their economies and industries moving again.

The OECD report also said the countries fighting inflation should not delay adjusting their exchange rates if these need to be brought into line with rates in other countries where costs and prices are lower.

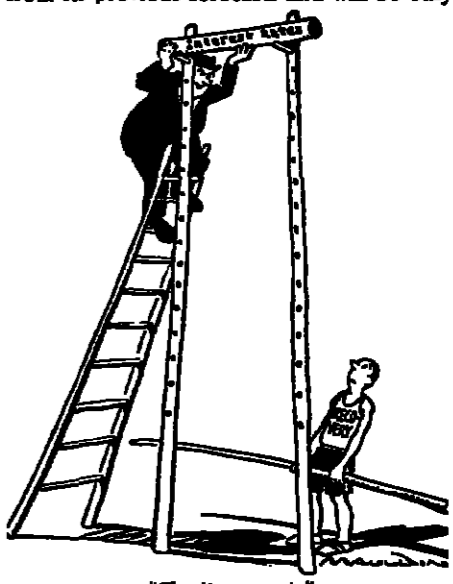
The OECD forecast that economic growth in the next 18 months will not be strong enough to prevent a rise in unemployment by the end of 1982 to 26.5 million people, or 7.5 percent of the labor force, from 24 million now.

"Unemployment rates in many countries

will exceed all post-war experience," the report said. Britain is likely to be one of the worst-hit countries with over three million people out of work by the end of next year.

Western Europe, where employment among women and young people will continue to deteriorate, will be more affected than the United States and Japan, which are not in recession although suffering a slowdown. Youth unemployment in France, Britain and Italy could top 20 percent by the end of next year, it said.

The combined gross national product (GNP) of OECD countries — the output of goods and services — is expected to rise only two percent next year after a 1.25 percent rise in 1981. The OECD said this recovery from recession will be at least six months delayed from its previous forecasts and will be only



"Try this, sport."

modest and hesitant. GNP should rise at an annual rate of one percent in the second half of this year, followed by increases of two percent in the first half of 1982 and three percent in the second half.

Oil price rises in 1979 and 1980 will continue to reduce real incomes this year and depress demand for goods within the OECD, but this after-effect should wear off by 1982 when increasing imports by oil producing countries will boost output in the industrialized world.

The OECD said the 20 percent depreciation of European currencies against the dollar in the eight months to last May is influencing the pattern of demand among OECD countries, as well as affecting inflation.

Italy's defense staff chief quits

ROME, July 9 (Agencies) — Italy's top serviceman, Adm. Giovanni Torrisi, has resigned as chief of the defense staff after being named as a member of a secret Masonic lodge. Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio accepted the admiral's request to be relieved of his post, a ministry spokesman said.

Adm. Torrisi was appointed chief of staff in February, 1980. He was among 200 servicemen named by the government in May as being members of P2, a secret society. Its activities brought down the last government. The admiral and 14 other high-ranking officers took unscheduled leave in June. He has denied being a member of the lodge. The defense ministry spokesman said his successor would be named shortly.

Rear-Adm. Vittorio Forgiorno, also named as a P2 member, was awarded provisional liberty Wednesday by military authorities in the port of La Spezia. He was suspended as director of Camed (Center for Military Publications of Nuclear Energy) and arrested June 27 after documents alleged to be classified were found at his home. He remains under arrest. His lawyer sought provisional liberty

on the grounds that the material was not secret.

Prosecutors have charged that P-2 tried to set up a "state within a state." The lodge has been implicated in massive tax evasion, bribery and the fake kidnapping of convicted Italian financier Michele Sindona. The lodge's reputed membership list included names from Italy's political and military establishment.

Italian newspapers Wednesday said an alleged CIA report about an "international plot" and records of bank accounts in Switzerland were among documents seized from the daughter of the fugitive Grand Master P-2, documents, which led to the arrest Tuesday of Maria Grazia Gelli on charges of espionage and criminal association.

Police stopped Miss Gelli, daughter of Licio Gelli, Saturday after she flew into Rome from Nice, France, when they found a batch of documents hidden in the false compartment of her suitcase. Police said only that the documents were linked to P-2. (Related Story on Back Page)

IRA names new hunger striker

BELFAST, July 9 (Agencies) — A new Irish Republican Army (IRA) prisoner will join Maze Prison hunger strikers here within the next 24 hours, taking the place of Joe McDonnell who died at dawn Wednesday after 61 days of fasting, it was announced by the provisional IRA.

The new hunger striker will be Pat McGeown, 25, who is married and the father of a six-year-old boy. He has been serving a 15-year sentence since 1975 for membership in the provisional IRA and participation in a bomb attack on this city's main hotel, the Europa. He will be joining seven other hunger strikers who ceased taking food one after the other beginning in early May.

The prisoners have asked for an improvement of prison conditions and notably the right to wear their civilian clothes, to associate freely and to be forced to do work imposed by prison authorities. The British government has refused all modifications of prison conditions while the hunger strike — which has already killed five prisoners — con-

tinues.

Sporadic rioting sparked off by the death of McDonnell, the fifth IRA prisoner, continued into the early hours Thursday and prospects of an early end to guerrilla hunger strikes remained remote. A 16-year-old youth was shot dead by British troops Wednesday and eight persons were injured in street violence as Republicans vented their anger against authority in British-ruled northern Ireland.

The death of McDonnell, after 61 days without food, came as a bitter blow to the Irish Catholic Church's Justice and Peace Commission, which believed it had found a formula to end the fasts for political prisoners.

The five commissioners, who had shuttled between government officials and the hunger strikers in a search for a compromise on prison reforms, accused the British government of misleading them. They told a press conference the government had told them it would present assurances on reforms to the hunger strikers Tuesday.

Official result out; Begin wins

TEL AVIV, July 9 (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud bloc won Israel's June 30 election by 10,405 votes, official results published Thursday said.

The results, showing Begin ahead of the Labor Party by 718,941 to 708,536, put the final touch on the narrow election victory that had been predicted for him on the eve of the election. It took the election commission nine days of counting by hand to tally first the civilian ballot; then the military votes and finally the absentee sailors' votes. Begin says he has already assured himself on a slim 61-seat majority in parliament and expects to get a mandate from President Yitzhak Navon next week to form a coalition.

Begin will have 48 seats to Labor's 47 — a marked increase for both over their 43-32 showing in the 1977 election and the narrow gap between the two in the 33-year history of Israel.

Begin's probable coalition partners are the Religious Party with 95,232 votes and a drop from 12 seats to six; Agudat Israel with 72,312 votes and four seats, the same as in

the last election, and the ethnic Tami Faction with 44,466 votes. Tami was part of the NRP in 1977.

Under Israeli law, President Navon must now call in representatives of the 10 parties that won seats and set their opinion on who has the best chance of forming a coalition. The Labor Party has virtually conceded its inability to put together a government because of irreconcilable ideological differences with the orthodox clerical parties.

The official result given out by the election commission is as follows:

Party	Votes	Seats	Seats in 1977
Likud	718,941	48	43
Labour	708,536	47	32
National Religious Party	95,232	6	12
Agudat Israel (orthodox)	72,312	4	4
Rakabi (Communist)	64,918	4	5
Tchips (right-nationalist)	44,700	3	(new party)
Tami (north African ethnic)	44,466	3	(new party)
Telom (Moshe Dayan)	30,600	2	(new party)
Shasim (centrist)	29,837	2	(new party)
Citizens rights movement	27,921	1	(new party)

Tanaka, deeply involved in politics, goes to bribery trial every Wednesday

By William Chapman

TOKYO, July 9 (LAT) — He spends Wednesdays in a Tokyo courtroom where he stands accused of accepting a \$2.5 million bribe for allegedly influencing the sales in Japan of Lockheed jets.

But on other days of the week, former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka is deeply involved in the politics of Japan, shaping governments and influencing the men who run them. Five years after he was arrested in the Lockheed scandal, Tanaka heads the largest faction in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party — even though he left that party in disgrace and is still not a member. With his approval, an unknown named Zenko Suzuki became prime minister last year.

Scores of politicians and favor-seekers come every day to his estate in the Mejiro section of Tokyo seeking counsel. Candidates covet his support in Tokyo's current municipal elections. The press calls him "the dark general of Mejiro" and imputes to him a vast, shadowy influence on every corner of political life. "In the press," observes one member of parliament, "Mejiro becomes the reason behind all things that are inexplicable in politics. In Socialist countries, Marxism is

supposed to explain everything that happens. In Japan, Tanakaism is like Marxism."

In an interview, Tanaka scoffed at the public assumption that he runs the Suzuki government from behind the scenes. Not once since he became prime minister has Suzuki consulted him on a substantive matter, he said. Suzuki, he said, "in no way speaks on my behalf." But Tanaka was quick to point out the importance of his faction, which includes about a fourth of all party members in the parliament. He listed several factional members of influence in Suzuki's cabinet and summed it up by saying, "So we believe we have a very good channel of communication with the current administration."

At 63, Tanaka still exudes the personal force and sense of restless energy that made him a wonderkind of Japanese politics — a country boy who with charm, favors and relentless striving bowled over rivals to become prime minister the hard way. "The computerized bulldozer," he was once called. Elected in 1972, he was forced to resign in disgrace two years later after a leading magazine, *Bungei Shunju*, published an analysis of his financial affairs, alleging in part that he had used political money for private purposes.



Kakuei Tanaka

In July 1976, he was arrested on a charge that he accepted 500 million yen from a Japanese trading company, Marubeni, acting in behalf of Lockheed, which was endeavor-

ing to sell its TriStar jets to a Japanese airline. Tanaka has denied the charge. Testimony in court alleges the money was paid in four cash installments through his personal secretary.

Tanaka declined to discuss his trial during the interview, and his recollections of past troubles are elegantly phrased in a semi-joking manner to brush past painful questions. He resigned from the Liberal Democratic Party after being arrested in the Lockheed scandal. The way he recalls it, "I left the (party) at my own initiative when I caught the American cold."

How, he was asked, could he take part in the party's largest faction when he is not even a party member? Without a trace of hesitation, he replied, "It is only in legal terms that I am not a member of the (party) and all members of the (party) consider myself nothing but a member."

He attributes his lingering influence in part to the continued close contacts with members of the parliament and Japan's provincial legislatures. He says he has served with the fathers and grandfathers of many present members and knew a third of the party's present parliament members when they were college students. Although he is thought to be

short of funds, Tanaka still maintains a lavish residence and office in Mejiro, with a considerable staff. Other sources said corporate money ceased to flow to him when he was indicted, but top lieutenants in his faction are still able to collect funds from businesses.

Factional groupings within the party are the keys to power in Japan and the faction that still bears Tanaka's name — "the Thursday club" — has not withered. If anything, it has grown larger. It now has at least 103 members, and Tanaka claimed this week that about 20 other parliament members loyal to him are hidden away in other factions, waiting to support him if necessary. It is easily large enough to at least veto a prime ministerial candidate, if not to name one.

Personal loyalties from years back account partly for his continued factional support. It is shameful in Japan to cut and run when the boss stumbles. "There is a strong feeling in the (party) that if you belong to a faction, you must stick with it even if it is in trouble," observed one parliament member not allied with Tanaka.

There is also, some critics say, a rather cavalier attitude toward political corruption. Corporate money flows easily to Japanese

politicians, and many accept it as a natural way of life. "Japanese people think that all politicians do the same thing that Tanaka did," said Takashi Tachibana, the writer who led the magazine team in exposing Tanaka's financial dealings eight years ago. "It is strangely accepted in the political world that money politics is okay."

Tanaka brushes aside the political money charges as if they were inconsequential. "Newspapers talk a lot about money ties, but they investigated and found out there was no such thing," he said. Tanaka's position as de facto factional chief also makes him a power within the government bureaucracy, according to Tachibana.

Tanaka's trial which began in January 1977, still has many months to run, but the political gossip mill already churns with speculation about what he will do if he is acquitted. At 63, he is still young enough to build a new campaign for the premiership.

Tanaka, in the interview, insisted he would not actively seek the post again, contending that it could only come if the party offered it to him. Would he accept it if offered?

"I do not answer hypothetical questions," Tanaka said.

Haig sure planes will be okayed

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. has said President Reagan's sale of sophisticated radar planes to Saudi Arabia will be sent to Congress only when the administration is confident it will be approved. Haig told reporters Wednesday that a timetable for the sale has not yet been established.

During a closed briefing with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Haig would only say that the sale of the AWACS (airborne warning and control system) planes would be proposed soon, according to Sen. Alan Cranston, Democrat of California.

"I think if we send it up, it will be with the complete confidence that we're going to get it passed," Haig said. Asked whether his use of the word "if" meant the proposed sale might not be sent to the capitol at all, he replied, "no, we're going to send it."

"I can do bookkeeping, too," he said referring to heavy Congressional opposition to the sale. "And I think we have a lot of work to do. And we're very much aware of that and we intend to do that work." The administration did tell Congress Wednesday that it wanted to sell Saudi Arabia \$75 million worth of air defense radar equipment and \$30 million in repair parts.

This includes one new radar system, modifications of three existing units and associated equipment, and "will demonstrate the good relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia" Pentagon said.

Congress has 30 days in which to veto the proposed sales, something that has never happened. More than half the house members already are co-sponsors of a resolution to veto the AWACS sale and 54 of the 700 senate members have asked President Reagan to drop it.

144 indebted prisoners released last year

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, July 9 — The Committee for the Release of Indebted prisoners granted SR6,014,760 as bails to free 144 prisoners and secure their return to their families, last year. It also granted SR2.36 million assistance to 778 needy families, according to its annual report disclosed by Makkah Governor Prince Majed, the committee's chairman, earlier this week.

The committee distributed SR1.6 million as assistance to poor prisoners of both, sexes, who have no families, on the basis of reports prepared by prison officials. The sums are allocated to both Saudi Arabians as well as foreign prisoners.

The committee was set up in 1970 for the purpose of helping those who are in prison only because they owe a debt to a certain party. It was the first of its kind but was soon followed by similar committees and welfare societies. By 1978, it had expanded its activities to give aid also to needy families. At present, the amount given the needy families is much greater than that paid to the prisoners, as shown in the report.

The scope of the committee's activities covers Jeddah, Layth, Qunfuzah, Rabigh and neighboring areas. Besides, it cooperates with other committees across the Kingdom, particularly between Jeddah and Makkah committees. For instance, if a prisoner is jailed in Jeddah and his family resides in Makkah, the Makkah committee provides information to Jeddah about the social status of the prisoners and conditions in which his family is living.

However, prisoners are helped provided it is proved that circumstances alone are to blame for their incarceration, and that no offense is involved. The decision to bail them out is taken after thorough investigation in this regard by the committee helped by the prison authorities, the police, the traffic department and the court.

Regarding rents, investigations are conducted with the Civil Rights Committee.

By Jeddah committee

However, the committee sometimes simply approves application submitted by the prisoners family whose members come and explain their case.

The committee's policy aims at releasing the largest possible number of prisoners. If a prisoner owes SR300,000 and ten other prisoners owe altogether SR400,000, the committee gives priority to the latter. It pays the SR400,000 to secure the release of ten persons, according to a member of the committee.

During Ramadan, officials of the committee visit prisons to enquire about prisoners' cases and conditions. At night, they review the information collected and decide on what is to be done. Special amounts are allocated to some 350-400 prisoners' families during the holy month.

The committee's budget, when established in 1970 did not exceed SR180,000. In 1980, it collected SR5,228,892 from contributions. Committee officials said that Dallah-Avco company is one of the largest contributors. It pays monthly and annual donations plus SR10 million during Ramadan only. The headquarters of the committee is at Binzagr Street, east of the National Commercial Bank. King Khaled, Crown Prince Fahd and Prince Majed are among the most generous donors.

BRIEFS

TAIF, (SPA) — King Khaled sent a message of congratulation to King Hassan of Morocco Thursday on the occasion of his birthday anniversary. In his cable, King Khaled expressed his sincere wishes for the health and happiness, for the Moroccan king and progress and prosperity for the friendly people of Morocco.

JEDDAH, — Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan has donated SR300,000 for the Indebted Prisoners' Release Committee of Riyadh. *Al-Bilad* reported Thursday. The donation was received by Prince Sattam, deputy Riyadh governor and chairman of the committee.

JEDDAH, (SPA) — The Islamic Development Bank gave Senegal \$15 million loan to import grain and extract cooking oil Wednesday. The agreement was signed by IDB President Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali and representatives from Senegal's National Development Bank and Electricity, and Industrial Company.

SANNA, (SPA) — The president of Yemen Arab Republic Col. Ali Abdulla Saleh met here Wednesday night with the Saudi Arabian charge d'Affaires here, Muhammad Badawi. The meeting reviewed bilateral relations and cooperation in all fields.

COMMENT

By Adnan Kamel
Al-Medina

France is free to have Communists in its government and has the right to pursue a specific European policy and to have a new view toward the Third World. But, as friends of France, we feel concerned to see it trying to change the European view of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Instead of supporting the European trend toward an independent initiative, France is applying brakes to shift the trend toward the Camp David accords which failed to recognize the Palestinian right to self-determination.

But, so long as the Mitterrand government is convinced of the justness of the Palestinian cause, it would find that the Camp David accords have not achieved anything. It also would be convinced of the need for an independent European stance that helps to extricate the issue from a vicious circle.

We feel it is our right to show a sense of dissatisfaction over the French foreign minister's desire to see an Israeli invitation come to President Mitterrand to pay a visit to Israel. Although we are convinced of the good intentions of socialist France as regards the Palestine issue, we also are fully aware that matters are not always judged by intentions but by actions. We know that Israel and world Zionism possess evasive methods and terrorist practices, through which they may spoil socialist France's stances on Palestine — the prime Arab issue.

Since the time of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, France has successfully built strong political and economic relations with the Arab world, and has made Franco-Arab friendship rise over personalities to become a strong base for bilateral relations. For this reason, we feel concerned about France's new policy toward Palestine. No doubt, France's good intention is welcome, but what worries us is the Zionist attempt to spoil France's relations with the Arabs.

SR1.2b mosques being constructed

RIYADH, July 9 — A total of 1,232 mosques are under construction in various parts of Saudi Arabia by the Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments at an overall cost of SR1.23 billion. This figure does not cover private mosques. *Al-Riyadh* newspaper reported Thursday.

Ministry officials in the Central Region said that the construction of 117 mosques in Riyadh was commissioned during the 1980/81 budget, and tenders will be invited this month for some 86 in Al-Nassim. The mosques under construction include 310 in Riyadh and the central region and 737 in the western, northern and southern provinces.



MILLIONAIRE'S NIGHT: A boy (left) waves the card that made a citizen from Riyadh a millionaire late Wednesday night at the Sheraton hotel in Jeddah. Seen at right is Sheikh Muhammad Abdul Latif Jameel who put up the money in Toyota agency 25th anniversary sweepstakes. The prizes amounted to SR2.5 million.

In anniversary sweepstakes Toyota makes a millionaire

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, July 9 — The owner of a Toyota Cressida car won SR1 million as first prize in Abdul Latif Jameel's 25th anniversary sweepstakes held at the Sheraton swimming pool area Wednesday night. Twenty one other prizes were awarded from SR10,000 to SR250,000.

The winner was identified as Omar Abdullah Al Muqayzeh of Riyadh, who had bought a Cressida in the last few weeks. The winner

Sewage contract let

JEDDAH, July 9 — An international company was awarded an SR40 million contract for replacing the old sewage network of Al-Khobar's northern part, according to local reports Thursday. Eastern Province Sewage and Water Department Director Abdullah Al-Babtain was quoted as saying that the contract includes installing new high quality pipelines of 15 kilometers' length. In addition, the contract calls for replacing house connections in the area and maintaining and cleaning some units.

Prayer and Fasting Times

Friday 9 Ramadan:

Maghreb (Sunset)	Isha (Night Prayer)	Subor	Fajr (Dawn)	Ishraq (Sunrise)	Dhuhr (Noon)	Asr (Afternoon)
7.08	9.08	2.00	4.20	5.45	12.26	3.43

* These times are applicable only to the residents of Makkah region, and it is essential for people residing outside the region to observe the timing difference.

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26 " Friday	27 " Saturday
28 " Monday	29 " Tuesday
30 " Wednesday	

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10:00 P.M. — 1:30 A.M.

2 July, Thursday	4 July, Saturday
3 " Friday	5 " Sunday
6 " Saturday	7 " Monday
8 " Sunday	9 " Tuesday
10 " Monday	11 " Wednesday
12 " Tuesday	13 " Thursday
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PESHAWAR, July 9 (Agencies) — Military reverses inflicted on Soviet troops by Afghan rebels are not severe enough to play a major part in making Moscow accept a European Economic Community (EEC) proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan, Western diplomats say.

Diplomats closely following the activities of the rebels said Moscow was almost certainly prepared to commit many more troops to Afghanistan than the 85,000 already there. They said although the rebels were gaining strength, the Soviet Union still regarded the military situation in Afghanistan as tolerable.

The lack of unity and coordination among the rebels 18 months after the Soviet intervention was the major handicap to them posing an unacceptable threat, the diplomats added. The EEC initiative, aimed at negotiating the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, received a cool Soviet response after it was presented to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington Monday.

Gromyko described the plan as unrealistic though he did not reject it out-

Russia feels Afghan situation is tolerable

Forces may be boosted

right. The initiative calls for a two-stage conference in the autumn to work out security guarantees for Afghanistan and the country's future as a neutral state.

The Afghan rebel groups, numbering about 50, still vary from organizations with a political and military structure to small bands of tribesmen concerned solely with controlling a particular valley or area of land where they have long lived. New groups form, disband or amalgamate almost weekly, making life difficult for diplomats following their activities.

The relationship between the six main groups in Peshawar, capital of Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province bordering Afghanistan, sums up the difficulties in coordinating action. They have tried several times to form an alliance but each time it founders on the desire of individual groups to retain their independence.

At each group's headquarters in Peshawar, armed guards frisk visitors for weapons and keep a close watch over group leaders. The groups' competition

for publicity often leads to highly inflated claims about their successes on the battlefield.

But Western diplomats said there have been signs in recent weeks that there is some cooperation among the fighting units inside Afghanistan. "It is nothing big yet. But we are hearing now about groups from three or four valleys combining for an operation," one diplomat said.

The rebel fighting tactics have also changed, becoming more effective and sophisticated, he added. Until a few months ago, the talk was all about Jihad (Holy struggle). Now there are long discussions on guerrilla tactics," the diplomat said. Once, the rebels went in and destroyed everything. Now they won't set fire to oil drums but take them away. They look for a profit from each raid," he said.

The tactic has won the rebels increasing

stocks of arms and ammunition, allowing them to step up the frequency and effectiveness of their attacks.

Western diplomats mainly accept the rebels' claims to control large areas of the countryside and in recent weeks to have overrun strategic outposts in provinces near the Pakistan border. Several foreign journalists, who have returned during the past month from living with the rebels, also back up the claims and report plentiful supplies of arms, mainly captured Soviet weapons.

Some diplomats said the Russians were embarrassed by the setbacks but seemed content to retain control of the main towns and roads even though many outlying areas were in rebel hands. But the diplomats said if the situation deteriorated, they expected more Soviet troops to be sent.

They said the 85,000 Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan at present were a small number compared with the height of the U.S. presence in South Vietnam in 1969 when there were more than 500,000 U.S. troops patrolling a country about one quarter the area of Afghanistan.

In Strasbourg, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said Wednesday normal relations with the Soviet Union were out of the question after the Russians' negative reaction to a Common Market peace plan for Afghanistan.

Reporting to the European parliament, the Common Market's directly elected legislature, on his trip to Moscow Monday, Carrington said he hoped that after studying the proposals, the Soviets would react in a better manner.

"It is clear that the Soviet refusal to negotiate on Afghanistan makes it impossible to speak of normal relations and prejudices efforts to reach agreements with the Soviet Union on other questions," Carrington said. He did not elaborate but

he meant among other things European arms reduction negotiations.

Carrington told the parliament that Soviet foreign minister called the plan unrealistic. But he said Gromyko did not reject or rule out further discussions on the proposal, which was adopted by the 10-nation European Community and supported by the United States.

The plan calls for a two stage conference, the first of which would work out international arrangements for cessation of external intervention in Afghanistan. The first stage would be attended by the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — Britain, France, the United States, the Soviet Union and China — plus Pakistan, India, Iran and representatives of the U.N. secretariat and the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC).

The second stage would consider Afghanistan's future as an independent and nonaligned state. Stage one participants would be joined by representatives of the Afghan people. Carrington said among other reasons Gromyko found the plan unacceptable was its exclusion of the current Soviet-backed government in Kabul from the first stage of the talks.

For president

IRP nominates Ali Rajai

TEHRAN, July 9 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Rajai was Thursday named as candidate of the ruling Islamic Republican Party (IRP) in Iran's presidential election later this month.

The prime minister, who is not an IRP member, hinted that he might run for presidency June 24, only two days after President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr was deposed for political incompetence. He told the newspaper *Etelaat* at the time: "If the people wish it, I will take this post."

Some 71 candidates have already announced that they will stand, but their names will not be released until Tuesday after the constitutional council has examined their "suitability." The candidate endorsed by the powerful, clergy-dominated IRP is considered to have the best chance of winning the July 24 election.

Meanwhile, the Iranian authorities Thursday announced three leftist opponents of the Islamic Republic were executed and Ayatollah Khomeini appointed an adviser to deal with the internal affairs of the nation's mili-

ary. The official Pars News Agency said all three men executed belonged to the Islamic-Marxist Mujahedeen Khalq underground group.

As government executors continued to thin leftist ranks, Khomeini's office announced the appointment of Col. Seyyed Mousa Namjuy as his personal adviser on the nation's Supreme Defense Council, Tehran radio and television reported. Namjuy was ordered to report at least once a week directly to Khomeini on the internal affairs of the armed forces.

Commentators interpreted the appointment as a move by Khomeini to cope with possible army discontent over domestic political strife at a time when Iran was engaged in a protracted war with neighboring Iraq.

A spokesman for the central revolutionary council, Tehran, contacted by phone from London, told Reuters Iranian security officials discovered and defused a bomb planted in a Tehran mosque Wednesday.

He told Reuters by telephone the device had been planted in Hamzeh Mosque.

Iraq envoys leave Cairo 'on request'

CAIRO, July 9 (AFP) — Five of the six Iraqi diplomats in Cairo, including the head of the mission, Walid Abdel Reda, left here Thursday at the request of the Egyptian government, Iraqi sources said here.

Egyptian officials denied the diplomats had been ordered out. "We have simply asked them, for internal security reasons, to change these five persons," one Egyptian official said.

The diplomats' scheduled departure comes at the expiry of a deadline set by Cairo for them to go, the Iraqis said. The Iraqi mission in Cairo will not be closed by the incident. Yugoslavia has looked after Iraqi relations since the ending of diplomatic links between Cairo and 17 other Arab capitals after the Camp David peace agreement with Israel.

The request for the diplomats to go ends a period of warmer relations between Cairo and Baghdad in recent months. Early this year Egypt supplied Iraq with military equipment needed for its war with Iran.

Sadat to meet Mrs. Thatcher

CAIRO, July 9 (AP) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has included a two-day stopover in Britain and a call on former U.S. President Jimmy Carter in the itinerary of his upcoming trip to the United States next month, a presidency press spokesman confirmed Thursday.

The Cairo daily *Al-Ahram* said Sadat would visit London Aug. 2 and 3 on his way to his first summit with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, scheduled for Aug. 4 to 7.

The paper said Sadat would be meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for the first time since her Conservative government took over. He met Mrs. Thatcher previously in Cairo in 1977 when she was the leader of the opposition.

Al-Ahram said Sadat would also call on Queen Elizabeth II and would hold talks with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, now head of the European Council of Ministers, before heading to Washington.

In a separate report, *Al-Ahram* said that during his stay in America, Sadat would fly to Plains, Georgia, for a private meeting with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who, the paper said, had invited Sadat to see his home town. Sadat has repeatedly referred to Carter as "My friend, Jimmy."

Arafat arrives in Belgrade

BELGRADE, July 9 (AP) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, arrived Wednesday night for an official visit to Yugoslavia. He was welcomed at the airport by Premier Veselin Djuranovic and Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec.

The official Tanjug News Agency said that during the visit, Arafat will discuss the situation in the Middle East. Yugoslavia is a longtime supporter of the PLO.

BRIEFS

DAKAR, Senegal, (AFP) — Senegalese ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mustapha Cisse will also represent his country in Bangladesh, official sources said here. Cisse will also hold the rank of ambassador in Dacca but will continue to reside in Jeddah.

WASHINGTON, (R) — President Reagan Wednesday nominated Eavid Zweifel as a foreign service officer, as the new U.S. ambassador to North Yemen. Zweifel is currently deputy chief of the U.S. mission in Jordan.

GENEVA, (AFP) — Burto Gbali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived here from Cairo Wednesday for an unofficial visit before undertaking a seven-country tour of Latin America.

TEL AVIV, (AFP) — Former Israeli Foreign and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has had laser ophthalmic treatment at New York's Mount Sinai Hospital, Israeli newspapers reported Thursday.

PARIS, (AFP) — More than 20 Iranian students Wednesday began a peaceful occupation of the president's office of a Paris university campus to back a demand for enrollment.

TUNIS, (AFP) — A cooperation agreement was signed here Wednesday by the North Korean and Tunisian radio-television organizations.

DACCA, (AP) — Guinean Premier Dr. Lansana Beavogui and Foreign Minister Alhaj Abdoulaya Toure Wednesday called on sitting President Justice Abdus Sattar and handed over a message from President Ahmad Sekou Toure.

U.S. to give arms to states exposed to Libya's designs

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP) — The administration of President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday it will provide military aid to help African countries resist Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi's effort to "absorb his Arab and Muslim neighbors in a Libyan-dominated state."

"We recognize that African nations need assistance against Qaddafi's diplomacy of subversion and support for international terrorism," Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker told Congress. "We want to help African nations threatened by Qaddafi's diplomacy," he said.

Crocker told two Senate Foreign Relations Committee subcommittees that the administration has already increased its military aid requests for Tunisia and Sudan because they are "two countries directly threatened by Libya." The administration also has not ruled out a cutoff of U.S. oil purchases from Libya, Crocker said under questioning from Repub-

lican Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum.

"That is clearly one of the options in front of us," he said, although he said the administration so far has chosen not to interfere with U.S.-Libya trade, including oil.

But when Senator Kassebaum said critically later that "we're not prepared to cut off oil," Crocker interrupted her. "No, I didn't say that," he said. "The issue has not been joined."

Crocker said Libya's plan to absorb its neighbors became clear last December when it announced a merger with Chad after he said Libya invaded Chad. He said the announcement "was not mere hyperbole — it was a real expression of Qaddafi's expansionist goals to absorb his Arab and Muslim neighbors in a Libyan-dominated state."

"His first targets in the creation of such an entity," he said at another point, "may well be Chad, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, and parts of Algeria."

Bhutto's son declared absconder

PESHAWAR, July 9 (R) — A Pakistan military court has sentenced five men to prison terms ranging from 10 to 14 years for anti-state activities in association with the eldest son of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The court also declared Murtaza Bhutto and 12 other men absconders and said they had been tried in their absence. But an official press statement did not mention their sentences. Murtaza Bhutto, who is

secretary-general of Al-Zulfikar, the group which claimed responsibility for the hijacking last March of a Pakistan airliner to Kabul and later Damascus.

Altogether 25 persons were tried by the court on charges of anti-state activities but five of them were among those freed by Pakistani government in return for the release of passengers on the hijacked airliner. The court's decision on two other defendants was not announced.

Kuwait arms panel leaves Soviet Union

MOSCOW, July 9 (R) — "A military delegation from Kuwait, which this year announced new arms purchases from the Soviet Union, left Moscow for home Wednesday after a 12-day visit for talks with Soviet officials, a Kuwaiti embassy spokesman said.

The group, headed by a colonel, was in Moscow to gather ideas and had not concluded any agreement, he said. Western diplomats said it seemed likely the delegation examined the possibility of further arms deals, but the Kuwaiti embassy spokesman could give no details of the discussions.

The Kuwait Defense Ministry said last February that the Soviet Union had supplied the Gulf state with surface-to-surface missiles. According to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Kuwaiti armed forces are also equipped with Soviet-made SAM-6 missiles.

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Reuters withdraws from Iran

LONDON, July 9 (R) — Reuters Wednesday withdrew its correspondents from Tehran after being ordered by the Iranian authorities to close its bureau there.

The Iranian National Guidance (information) Ministry said the international news organization's bureau was being closed for having transmitted false news reports heedless of warnings by the ministry. Michael Reupke, editor-in-chief of Reuters, said Reuters correspondents reported events as honestly and objectively as possible. He rejected Iranian charges that the Tehran office had been involved in activities against the revolution.

Correspondents Barry May, Phil Davison and Alan Philips arrived in Istanbul from Tehran Wednesday on their way to London. Tuesday they were given 48 hours to leave the country.

Reupke said in a statement: Reuters is withdrawing its correspondents from Tehran following the Iranian government's order that the Reuters Bureau should be closed and its correspondents leave within 48 hours. As a justification for the closure, the Iranian Ministry of National Guidance claimed that Reuters had issued false reports. We are awaiting details of the reports to which the government objects.

Reuters repudiates absolutely an allegation by Tehran radio that the Reuters office in Tehran had been a center of conspiracy against the revolution in Iran and by the Islamic Republic newspaper that Reuter

correspondents were akin to CIA agents. "Reuters correspondents report events as honestly and objectively as possible. The purpose of those reports is publication. They are not directed against anyone," he added.

The closure of the Reuter office leaves the French News Agency Agence France Presse as the only major international Western agency still operating in Iran. All United States news agency, newspaper and television reporters were expelled early last year.

The three Reuter men who left Wednesday were the latest of some 20 Reuter correspondents who have held reporting assignments in Iran since the late Shah was ousted in January 1979 and Ayatollah Khomeini returned from exile to launch Iran's revolution the following month. Since the revolution, Reuters had maintained a bureau of three or four staff correspondents, mainly on short-term assignment, in Tehran.

They covered such major world stories as the storming of the U.S. Embassy by students and the subsequent 14-month captivity of the American hostages, the Iran-Iraq war and the rise and fall of Iran's first elected president since the revolution, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

On two occasions, the Iranian authorities ordered Reuter correspondents to suspend reporting work but filing permission was renewed within a few days.

Syria mulls Phalangist document

Lebanon peace hopes rise

BEIRUT, July 9 (Agencies) — Lebanese officials have appeared cautiously optimistic as they awaited word from Syria on whether a major obstacle had been cleared for working out a political settlement to six years of civil strife.

Damascus was pondering a Phalangist document widely reported to contain promises to break off links with Israel. The document has remained secret but a senior Lebanese official and Arab diplomats involved in peace moves said privately they were hopeful it would meet Syrian demands for "closing the Israeli door." Phalangist militia commander Bashir Gemayel handed the document to President Elias Sarkis two days ago after Syria made it clear that further talks on a settlement depended on the Phalangist renouncing their Israeli connection.

The failure to obtain such a pledge earlier has hampered the efforts of an Arab League committee striving to negotiate a settlement. Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Lebanon are members of the committee.

When it broke up last Sunday, the committee scheduled its next meeting for July 25. But one senior Lebanese figure familiar with the Phalangist document said he believed it was now possible for the mediators to bring the session forward by one week.

Meanwhile, President Sarkis Wednesday

informed the cabinet that recent "positive" political developments could further the work of the Arab committee, an authoritative source said. The source quoted Sarkis as expressing hope that "the recently-noted positive attitudes will help bring about greater detente on both the security and political levels" and further the work of the committee.

Sarkis also informed the cabinet of the results of the latest meeting of the committee, whose operations he is directing. He outlined the Lebanese working document handed to the committee and containing an exhaustive plan for settling the crisis.

The document hinges on the following points:

- 1) The problem of the collaboration of certain Lebanese political parties with Israel,
- 2) National reconciliation,
- 3) Political and constitutional reforms,
- 4) Agreements regulating the relations of the Lebanese state with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO),
- 5) Lebanon's special relationship with Syria,
- 6) The extension of the state's authority to the whole of southern Lebanon,
- 7) Programming the mission of the Syrian-Led Arab Deterrent Force (ADF),
- 8) Completing the rebuilding of the Lebanese Army,

For riot coverage

King Hassan criticizes foreign press

RABAT, July 9 (AFP) — King Hassan severely criticized the people who rioted in Casablanca June 20, after a general strike called to protest against big rises in food prices in Morocco, during a radio-TV broadcast Wednesday night.


In the broadcast, on the eve of the country's youth day marking his 52nd birthday, King Hassan also criticized the foreign press for giving the incidents what he termed excessive coverage. The trouble in Casablanca was

far from the seriousness of the violence in Liverpool, England, last weekend, the king said.

He blamed "rogues" for the Casablanca disturbances, and said the trade union confederation which called the strike had abused the right to strike granted by the constitution. King Hassan said the main cause of the troubles was the exodus from the countryside to the towns. He said the looters and vandals in Casablanca were not from that city originally.


Saudi Business

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COVER:

Yanbu is progressing well according to the plan. With its sister city, Jubail in the East Coast they will make the two poles for development in the Kingdom. S.Sidahmed went to Yanbu As-Sinaiyah and filed his report on page 20. Related story on Mobil and heavy industries page 23.



DEALERS IN MOTORS:

The largest General Motors dealer in the world, Al-Jomaih is one of the oldest trading families in the Kingdom. Kamal Ahmad Khusro talked to the general manager of the Jeddah branch of the company and found out the present and future plans of the firm.



NEW HOTEL AT HILL RESORT:

PIA Investment Ltd. plans to expand the network of hotels in Saudi Arabia. PIA has weathered the oil crisis, coming through with flying colors. Javid Hassan talked to the men at the helm and reports.

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Conventional weapons for sale

U.S. plans to halt spread of N-arms

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP) — The United States will be prepared to increase sales of conventional arms and consider extending the American nuclear umbrella as part of a new plan to halt the spread of nuclear weapons, according to U.S. officials.

The new policy, prepared by the State Department and submitted to the White House, also stresses the intention of the United States to be a "reliable and credible"

supplier of nuclear technology for peaceful uses, the officials said.

The White House is expected to make public the set of non-proliferation guidelines sometime before the hands of seven industrialized nations meet in Ottawa, Canada on July 20. Nuclear non-proliferation is one of the items on the agenda of the summit meeting.

Administration officials said the guidelines include these principal points:

— A strong reaffirmation of nuclear non-proliferation as a principal goal of the administration.

— The use of conventional arms sales and the possible extension of the U.S. nuclear umbrella to reduce the motivation of other countries to obtain nuclear weapons.

— Strong support for the 1970 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as well as the pact establishing South America as a nuclear-free zone.

— Strong support for the International Atomic Energy Agency and its system of safeguards against the conversion of nuclear fuels and facilities to make nuclear weapons.

— Cooperation between the United States and other nuclear supplier nations to prevent the transfer of sensitive nuclear technology and material to non-nuclear countries when a risk of weapons production is involved.

— The detection of weapons related activities on other countries through intelligence operations, including upgraded satellite capacity.

— A pledge by the United States to remain a clear and reliable and credible nuclear supplier to nations observing international safeguards on the use of nuclear materials.

— The formation of a predictable policy on the re-transfer of U.S.-supplied spent fuel to third countries for reprocessing where no weapons threat is involved.

The officials said many of the details of the plan have to be worked out. And they said that while the guidelines resemble those in force under the Carter administration they place greater emphasis on cooperation with other nuclear suppliers to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons technology to the Third World.

Herpes drug prevents infections

BOSTON, Massachusetts, July 9 (AP)

— A new drug shows promise of preventing outbreaks of cold sores and genital herpes, infections that are a nuisance for the healthy but potentially fatal to newborn babies and the very ill, a study shows.

In the first published human experiment with the medicine, called acyclovir, doctors at Johns Hopkins Medical School completely eliminated cold sores and genital herpes infections in transplant patients. Because their natural immunity has been suppressed, these people are often plagued by troublesome, even life-threatening herpes infections.

Cold sores and genital herpes are caused by herpes simplex, one of three kinds of herpes viruses. Doctors say they hope the experimental drug will also prove effective against the variety of human herpes viruses caused by the two other herpes viruses — including chicken pox, shingles, mononucleosis and herpes encephalitis.

Doctors are not required to report cases of genital herpes to authorities, so no one is sure how widespread the disease is. However, the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, estimates that it afflicts between 5 million and 20 million Americans, and that between 200,000 and 500,000 persons catch it each year.

Kim Carnes remains in top pop spot

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP) — Those "Bette Davis Eyes" refused to turn away again from the top spot in the pop record charts in the United States. Kim Carnes' big enjoyed a second week in the No. 1 position in the *Cash Box* magazine chart. It had held onto first place for three weeks, then spent two more weeks in second position, and finally hopped back up to the top two weeks ago.

The group Air Supply jumped up two notches to second place with "The One That You Love," and the "Stars on 45-Medley" — a collection of brief bits of big hits from the 1950s and 1960s — slipped from second to third. The only newcomer to the ten top pop list was "I Don't Need You" by Kenny Rogers, up from 11th to 9th.

In the country and western singles field, the group Alabama took over the No. 1 spot in the *Cash Box* chart with "Feels So Right."

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cash Box*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) Bette Davis Eyes — Kim Carnes.
- (4) The One That You Love — Air Supply.
- (2) Stars on 45-Medley — Stars on 45.
- (5) Elvira — The Oak Ridge Boys.
- (6) Jessie's Girl — Rick Springfield

(RCA).

6. (8) Theme From "The Greatest American Hero" — Joey Scarbury.

7. (3) All Those Years Ago — George Harrison.

8. (9) You Make My Dreams — Daryl Hall and John Oates.

9. (11) I Don't Need You — Kenny Rogers.

10. (7) This Little Girl — Gary U.S. Bonds.

The ten top country-western singles, as rated by *Cash Box*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (2) Feels So Right — Alabama.
- (3) The Matador — Sylvia.
- (7) Lovin' Her Was Easier — Tompall and the Glaser Brothers.
- (5) Surround Me With Love — Charly McClain.
- (6) Fire and Smoke — Earl Thomas Conley.
- (10) Prisoner of Hope — Johnny Lee.
- (8) By Now — Steve Wariner.
- (9) Fool By Your Side — Dave Rowland and Sugar.
- (1) I Was Country When Country Wasn't Cool — Barbara Mandrell.
- (11) Unwound — George Strait.



EMPTY WAITING ROOM: Two policemen patrol the empty waiting room of Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport Wednesday during a 24-hour strike of Italian pilots over failure to reach a contract agreement. (Wirephoto)

Amnesty for leaders

Mitterrand abolishes Security Court

PARIS, July 9 (AFP) — The new Socialist government has carried out its promise to abolish France's Security Court and gave Socialist President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy an amnesty, ending their prosecutions for their alleged violations of broadcast laws.

The move was announced Wednesday after a cabinet meeting prior to the new parliament's first formal deliberations. President Mitterrand had promised the Security Court's abolition during the presidential campaign, and the French left has opposed this court since its inception in 1963.

It is a quasi-military court, with civilian and military judges, handling crimes against the state, and it was in particular employed in

cases of political violence during France's involvement in the Algerian War of independence.

It had jurisdiction over crimes against the national defense or territorial integrity. Since then, it has largely been used in the prosecution of Breton, Basque, Corsican and French Antilles separatists. Charges once handled by the court will now be referred to regular courts, except for espionage which will be handled by military ones.

Numerous separatist militants imprisoned under the Security Court's proceedings have been freed since Mitterrand took office May 21. Others will be released under the traditional presidential amnesty following presidential elections — which was also ordered by the new government Wednesday.

About 150 separatists — none of whom was found guilty of killing another person or firing on police — are expected to be released. The amnesty was broader than previous ones ordered by former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his predecessors. It covers all common law criminals sentenced to one year suspended sentence, or six months or less imprisonment, as well as those accused of minor offenses.

Mauroy and Mitterrand themselves benefit from the amnesty. They were being prosecuted for participating in the "free radio" broadcasts by the Socialist Party, allegedly violating laws stipulating that television and radio must be government-controlled.

Their police records will be wiped clean, and they will not go to trial. The major beneficiaries of the amnesty are traditionally traffic violators.

Mitterrand was formally charged in October, 1979, with involvement with the Socialist radio station "Radio Riposte." There were other cases brought against Socialists in parliament last year.

Mitterrand has called for the radio and television networks independent of the government. There had been frequent charges under the former regime that state-owned radio and television were biased against the left.

Meanwhile, 35 cases — 12 ready to go to trial and 23 still under investigation — were pending when the cabinet disbanded the security court Wednesday. But some prisoners — including three convicted in 1965 and 1966 of collaboration with the Germans during World War II — will remain in jail until parliament decides whether to take individual measures against them.

The three include Jean Barbier, 61 convicted of torture at Grenoble, Jacques Vasser, 60, an interpreter for the German police at Angers, and Albert Cortial, 61, sentenced to life imprisonment for turning over resistance fighters from Lyons. Eight pending cases of spying until Wednesday handled by the Security Court will be turned over to military authorities.

French escapees arrested in Spain

PARIS, July 9 (AP) — Two of three men involved in a spectacular helicopter escape last February from the Fleury-Merogis maximum security prison in the Paris suburbs were arrested in Spain Thursday after a shootout, Paris police said.

Police said Beaumont, 41, a prisoner, and Serge Couet, 30, who allegedly set up the break-out, were arrested at a villa in Mijas Costa in Spain's Malaga province. Beaumont

was shot twice during the conflagration and hospitalized, police said.

French police said the operation was carried out by Spanish police aided by French officers. No further details were available. On Feb. 27, a helicopter landed on the prison's soccer field, picked up Beaumont and another inmate, Gerard Dupre, 33, and fled. Dupre was arrested a week later after a gunbattle on a Paris street.

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced Wednesday he would nominate David Anderson, assistant chief of the U.S. mission in Berlin, to be U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia. Anderson, a career foreign service officer, would replace Lawrence Eagleburger, now the assistant secretary of state for European affairs. Reagan also chose David Eugene Zweifel, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Amman, Jordan, to be ambassador to Yemen.

TOKYO, (AP) — Two 14-year-old girls, their hands clasped together, were killed Wednesday when they threw themselves in front of an oncoming express train, police said Thursday. Police said there was no apparent motive for the death leap. There were reports that one of the girls had been scolded by her father for losing some money.

BEZIERS, Southwest France, (AFP) — The owner of two dogs which killed a West German tourist near here last spring was sen-

tenced by a court here Wednesday to pay damages totalling \$57,000 to the widow of the deceased and his children. The incident happened last March 27 when the tourist, Wilhelm Faber, 71, was walking on the beach at Valras near here. The two dogs, a boxer and a bulldog, jumped the wall around a seaside residence and threw themselves upon him. Faber was so badly bitten that his left leg had to be amputated. He died a few days later.

PEKING, (AFP) — An official spokesman Thursday confirmed that Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua had fallen ill and been replaced as head of China's delegation at the Cambodia conference opening shortly in New York.

UNITED NATIONS, (AP) — The Security Council unanimously recommended Wednesday that the Republic of Vanuatu become the U.N.'s 155th and newest member nation.

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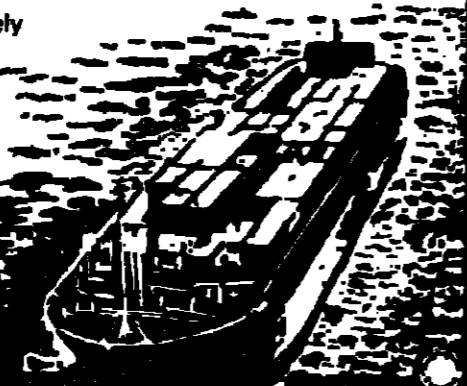
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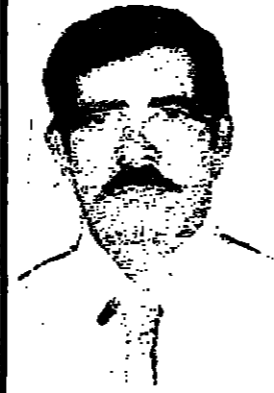
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Doctors fight to save brew victims in Indian city

NEW DELHI, July 9 (R) — Doctors fought Thursday to save victims of India's worst liquor poisoning tragedy which police said had claimed 237 lives by Wednesday night in the southern city of Bangalore. The Press Trust of India (PTI) reported that eight persons had also died from alcohol poisoning in Mysore, about 130 kms from Bangalore and police believed the same killer brew was responsible.

People affected by the liquor continued to pour into the three main hospitals in Bangalore, capital of Karnataka state. Despite the wide publicity given to the tragedy and the fact the hospitals had been filling up with poisoned victims since Monday night, some victims said they had drunk the deadly brew Wednesday.

Bangalore Police Commissioner A.R. Nizamuddin told reporters his men had traced one source of the illicit liquor to the premises of a spirit manufacturer whose license had been suspended. Police said 40 persons had been arrested for allegedly selling the killer brew.

The police chief said some black and yellow colored liquid seized from the premises was being analyzed and those arrested were being questioned. State Chief Minister Gundu Rao told shocked members of the State Assembly that a death was being reported every five minutes Wednesday. The tragedy is unbearable," he said.

Rao said a judicial inquiry had been ordered into the tragedy, by far the worst in a country where thousands die each year from drinking illicit liquor made from a wide variety of common and sometimes unlikely ingredients. Excise officers in Bangalore said one local speciality was made from a mixture of molasses and chemicals such as ammonia chloride with dry battery cells sometimes thrown in to give the concoction a kick.

Doctors said the death toll could exceed 250, making it one of the worst drink tragedies of its kind in the world. PTI said that the cheapness coupled with easy availability of illicit liquor seemed to be its main attraction to poor laborers in Bangalore.

Meanwhile, the nationwide monsoon toll from drownings, rain-caused earthslides and house collapses reached 93 Wednesday as floodwaters began receding in several parts of the Ganges and Brahmaputra basins, news agencies reported.

The River Ganges, which had been flowing as high as three meters above the danger mark after the annual summer monsoon broke over the northern plains nearly two weeks ago, was reported subsiding along its 2,000-kilometer course.

In the northeastern state of Assam, the floodwaters of the Brahmaputra started receding in some districts Wednesday although the river was still flowing above the danger level from Dibrugarh to Dhubri, reports said.

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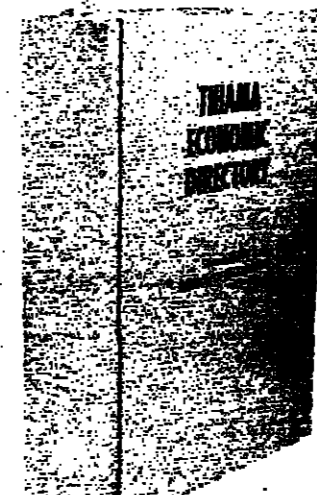
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By Linda St. Thomas
Smithsonian News Service

The champs who took America by storm

Untiring thirst for victory cornerstone of success

Stories of sports and collections of sports-writers' columns and read the sports pages of old newspapers. Yellis trotted off to a variety of halls of fame — boxing, baseball, basketball, tennis, auto racing, skating, rodeo and college football — to do his research.

—Everybody loves a hero—

The sports selected by National Portrait Gallery curators for the "Champions of American Sport" exhibition.

Baseball: Mike "King" Kelly (1857-1894), Ty Cobb (1866-1961), Christy Mathewson (1880-1925), Kenesaw "Mountain" Landis (1866-1944), Babe Ruth (1895-1948), Lou Gehrig (1903-1941), Bill Klem (1874-1951), Joe DiMaggio (1914), Ted Williams (1918), Satchel Paige (1906), Jackie Robinson (1919-1972), Willie Mays (1931), Casey Stengel (1889-1975), Mickey Mantle (1931-), Sandy Koufax (1935-), Roberto Clemente (1934-1972), Hank Aaron (1934-).

Football: Walter Camp (1859-1925), Pop Warner (1871-1954), Amos Alonzo Stagg (1862-1965), Knute Rockne (1888-1931), Red Grange (1903-), Bronko Nagurski (1908-), George Halas (1895-), Sammy Baugh (1914-), Johnny Unitas (1933-), Jim Brown (1936-), Vince Lombardi (1913-1970), Gale Sayers (1943-), Joe Namath (1943-), O. J. Simpson (1947-).

Boxing: John L. Sullivan (1858-1918), James J. Corbett (1866-1933), Jack Johnson (1878-1946), Jack Dempsey (1895-),

Tex Rickard (1871-1929), Joe Louis (1914-1981), Rocky Marciano (1924-), Sugar Ray Robinson (1920-), Muhammad Ali (1942-).

Basketball: Hank Luisetti (1916-), George Mikan (1924-), Red Auerbach (1917-), Bob Cousy (1928-), Bill Russell (1934-), Oscar Robertson (1938-), Wilt Chamberlain (1936-), Willis Reed (1942-), John Wooden (1910-), Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (1947-).

Tennis: Bill Tilden (1893-1953), Helen Wills Moody (1905-), Don Budge (1915-), Jack Kramer (1921-), Pancho Gonzales (1928-), Arthur Ashe (1943-), Billie Jean King (1943-).

Horse Racing: Hiram Woodruff (1817-1867), Isaac Murphy (1859-1896), August Belmont II (1853-1924), Earl Sande (1898-1968), James Fitzsimmons (1874-1966), Eddie Arcaro (1916-), Willie Shoemaker (1931-).

Track: Edward Payson Weston (1839-1929), Jim Thorpe (1888-1953), Babe Didrikson (1914-1956), Jesse Owens (1913-1980), Bob Mathias (1930-), Wilma Rudolph (1940-), Jim Ryun (1947-).



RECORD BREAKER: Track star Jesse Owens spent a lifetime breaking records but became a legend in 1936 by winning four medals at the Berlin Olympics.

among the three of us, each taking about six sports to study," Cox recalls. "We finally came up with a list of about 160 champions and then we had our big meeting. It went on for days, with each of us trying to sell the others on the athletes he or she thought should be included in the show."

One criterion for the finalists: the athlete's name had to be recognized by all three curators. But the most important considerations, of course, were the person's athletic ability, charisma and impact on the sport.

As specialists at the National Portrait Gallery, the exhibit's organizers also were concerned about representing those sports which have been deeply entwined in American culture from the mid-19th century through the present. So "Champions of

American Sport," which is supported by grants from Philip Morris Inc. and the Miller Brewing Co., includes sports figures from the 1850s through the first world war, from the Golden Age of Sports (1920-1930) and from modern times (1930-present). It represents a total of 16 sports: baseball, football, boxing, yachting, biking, horse racing, polo, auto racing, golf, tennis, swimming, skating, track, rodeo, basketball and hockey.

Baseball, which alone has given Americans hundreds of nationally recognized personalities, presented a special crisis for the curators because it was so difficult to decide whom to omit. In the exhibit, baseball has the most space — 17 champions: 14 players, a commissioner (Kenesaw Mountain Landis), an umpire (Bill Klem) and a manager (Casey Stengel). Other sports have come to the attention of most Americans only through the prowess of a famous character such as polo's Tommy Hitchcock or yacht skipper Bus Moshbacher, who has twice defended the America's Cup.

The biographical sketches of the 100 champions provide insight into the reasons they were chosen. These sketches, written by Pachter and other historians, appear in the catalog accompanying the show.

Of Babe Ruth: "Babe Ruth was the ultimate hero of a sport with more than its fair share of heroes — a giant of monumental swagger and breathtaking talent who set the standard by which all others would be judged."

Of Muhammad Ali: "... Ali was back on top, the first fighter in history to win the heavyweight title three times. It was a cause for celebration among all but the most diehard of his critics. Muhammad Ali was 'The Champion, the most recognized and admired athlete on earth. Even his defeated opponent joined in the cheers. 'He was always my idol,' (boxer) Leon Spinks announced. 'He still is.'"

WASHINGTON, July 9 — "Ali could have taken Marciano out in three." "Jim Brown was a better halfback than O.J. Simpson." "Sandy Koufax was the greatest pitcher of all time."

At one time or another, these statements could have caused heated arguments in most any arena, stadium or ballpark in the country — and they probably still do. As sportswriters know, you're skating on thin ice when you make definitive statements about who's the best anything in sports. And, as we all know, there are sports fans aplenty with stronger feelings about pitchers or quarterbacks than about presidential candidates.

Debate over the "greatest" recently spilled into a museum — the Smithsonian's National Portrait Gallery in Washington, D.C., where staffers have selected 100 champions in American sports for a special new exhibition.

It was, unsurprisingly, quite a struggle for historian Marc Pachter and curators Kenneth Yellis and Beverly Cox to winnow the many worthy candidates down to a magic one hundred. Indeed, the project took nearly two years.

Their final roster of champions includes such all-time greats as Babe Ruth, Muhammad Ali, Jim Thorpe, Willie Shoemaker, Arnold Palmer and Billie Jean King. But if there's little disagreement here, in all likelihood there will be much more over others on the gallery's list.

It must also be said of these persons that they were all winners. "Although we may talk about competition being unhealthy, when you get right down to it, Americans love a winner," Pachter says. "However charismatic these athletes may be, they would not be champions if they had been losers. What sportswriter Heywood Brown

TYPICAL POSE: Casey Stengel, one of baseball's most famous and crustiest managers, struck a typical pose in this bronze statue by Rhoda Sherbell.

said about Babe Ruth could apply to many of these athletes: "The joy of watching Ruth lies in the fact that he is so palpably intent upon victory. There is never a moment when he is not trying..."

For Pachter, Cox and Yellis, one of the agonies of working on this exhibition was leaving out so many champions. "We understood all too well how many great sports figures the nation has produced and regret how few we have the space to include in our sampling. Where, for example, is slugger Stan Musial or golfer Sam Snead or tennis pro Chris Evert and Jimmy Connors or football players Sam Huff and Tom Harmon?"

In the process of choosing the "greatest" athletes, managers or commissioners, Pachter, Yellis and Cox combed through his-

Break with tradition

All-England Club to deny McEnroe membership

LONDON, July 9 (AP) — Breaking a century-old tradition, Wimbledon champion John McEnroe will not be invited to become a member of the all-England Lawn Tennis Club because of his on-court behavior "brought the game into disrepute," the Wimbledon championship committee announced Thursday.

The honor is traditionally accorded to all Wimbledon champions, but the all-England Club decided Wednesday to deny membership to McEnroe following a series of outbursts from the 22-year-old American during this year's tournament which finished Saturday.

The New Yorker further outraged the Wimbledon establishment by failing to attend the champions' ball held at London's Savoy Hotel after McEnroe's four-set final victory over defending champion Bjorn Borg.

The committee statement said, "in the past it has normally been the custom to elect the winners of the singles championships as honorary members of the all-England Club for their services to the game of lawn tennis."

This year, however, the committee has decided not to elect John McEnroe a member at the present time in view of his behavior on court in certain matches which, in their opinion brought the game into disrepute. The statement was issued by the club chairman, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett.

It was believed to be the first time in the history of the 104-year-old championship that the men's singles victor has been denied membership to the prestigious all-England Club.

But the brilliant American could have another chance if he successfully defends the title next year. McEnroe has not yet said whether he will return to Wimbledon.

Four seeds fall by wayside

NEWPORT, Rhode Island, July 9 (AP) — It was a tough day Wednesday for the top seeds at the Miller Hall of Fame Tennis Championships.

First-seeded Brian Teacher, third-seeded John Sadri, fourth-seeded Kevin Curran and fifth-seeded Victor Amaya all were upset in the \$100,000 tournament at the Newport Casino.

Anand Amritraj, whose brother, Vijay, won the tournament last year, surprised Teacher, 6-4, 6-4, on the stadium court. As soon as that upset was over, Tim Wilkison started another knocking off Sadri, 7-6, 6-4 on the same court. In addition, Hank Pfister defeated Curran, 6-4, 6-7 (10-8), 6-2, and Aim Delaney surprised Amaya, 7-6, (7-2), 6-3.

That left No. 2 seed Johan Kriek, who breezed past Jay Lapidus, 6-2, 6-4, as the only seeded player still in the tournament.

In another upset of sorts, Craig Wittus beat

McEnroe's next appearance in England should be the Benson and Hedges tournament at Wembley in November, a tournament he has won for the last three years.

Meanwhile Mr. Philippe Chatrier, French president of the International Tennis Federation (ITF) said in Gstaad, Switzerland that an extraordinary meeting of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council (MIPTC) may be held at which the All-England Club report on title-winner McEnroe could be among the matters discussed.

Chatrier, speaking during the ITF annual meeting, said that an International Women's Professional Tennis Council would be set up on similar lines to the men.

Chatrier also said that the International Tennis Federation decided to more than double the total budget of the Davis Cup Tournament.

The limit of total budgeted costs will be increased from \$1 million to \$2.5 million per year, to restore the standing of the traditional tourney.

After the ITF meeting attended by representatives from 66 National Tennis Associations, Chatrier said the federation also decided to limit the size of tennis rackets used in official tournaments to a total length of 81.28 centimeters and a total width of 31.75 centimeters.

The limit corresponds to the large-size rackets which have been in use now for seven or eight years, and in Europe are dubbed "saucerpans" by the fans of traditional size rackets.

Chatrier said he expected the International Olympic Committee which meets in Baden-Baden, West Germany, next September, to take a final decision on whether to admit tennis as Olympic competition in the next Summer Games in Los Angeles in 1984.

World champions Bernard Hinault keeps ahead

HASSELT, Belgium, July 9 (R) — Belgian Freddy Maertens won the 15th stage of the Tour de France Cycle race, a 157-km (97.5-mile) ride through Belgium from Berlingen to Hasselt Thursday.

Earlier, Wednesday, Eddy Planckaert of the splendor team stormed to victory in the 133.8 km 14th stage from Brussels to Zolder after his compatriot Maertens emerged the winner of a shorter 105.5 km 13th stage between Roubaix and Brussels.

World champions Bernard Hinault of France kept the overall lead in a race he has dominated from the opening prologue, finishing 13th in the 13th stage and sixth in the 14th. He continued to enjoy a 41 sec lead over Australia's Phil Anderson.

Maertens, who has won three of 14 stages in the tour so far, nearly had a second victory Wednesday, but was outpedaled by inches on the famed Zolder Motor Racing Track, site of the Belgian Formula One Grand Prix.

Nasir chalks out impressive wins

MADRAS, India July 9 (AP) — Indian S. Nasir Ali beat Chia Chee Seng of Singapore and Malaysia's Christi Hon in fourth and fifth round games Wednesday to take the lead in the final-leg of the Asian Masters' Chess Circuit Tournament here.

National champion Chia, who had upset international master Manuel A.aron of India earlier to take the lead, was easily beaten by Ali, who played the Nimzo defense and used his knight skillfully to recover from an initial

setback. The Indian later defeated Hon in only 30 moves.

In the fifth round, Chia resigned after 42 moves in a Caro-Kann defense against Indian teenager D.V. Prasad, who grabbed a positional advantage soon after the start of the game.

Aaron beat Indonesian champion Edhi Hondoko in the fifth round to increase his score to 2.5 points, half a point less than Ali.



KEEN TUSSLE: Suleiman Nyambui (No. 3) and Toshihiko Seko of Japan fighting it out for the 10,000 meters honor during an international meet in Stockholm Wednesday. Nyambui won the event clocking 27:51.73.

Worthington hat-tricks Cosmos ousts Blizzard

TORONTO, July 9 (AP) — Giorgio Chinaglia assisted on goals by Roberto Cabanas and Francois Van Der Elst to pace the Cosmos to a 2-1 victory over the Toronto Blizzard Wednesday night, the 13th consecutive time the North American Soccer League leaders have beaten Toronto.

The Cosmos victory was their ninth in 10 games, improving their record to 18-5. Toronto, last in the Eastern division, sunk to 5-16 — second-worst record in the NASL.

Cabanas scored his 15th goal of the season at 20:00 with a sharp-angled chip beating Toronto goalie Tony Chursky after a crisp give-and-go play with Chinaglia. Chinaglia, the league scoring leader with 24 goals in 23 games, had a five-game goal-scoring streak broken. Van Der Elst increased the New York lead from a pass by Julio Cesar Romero.

Duncan Davidson, acquired from the Tulsa Roughnecks on Tuesday just hours before the trading deadline, spoiled Cosmos goalie Hubert's bid for a Shutout at 70:31 off a penalty kick. Cosmos defender Angelo DiBernardo knocked down Blizzard striker Tore Currier in the penalty area and Davidson beat Birkemeier with a low shot the goalie just missed stopping.

In another match, Tampa Bay forward Frank Worthington scored three goals to pace the Rowdies to a 4-2 victory over San Jose and deal the Earthquakes their sixth straight loss.

Worthington's hat-trick — Tampa's first of the season — came before 13,263 rain-drenched fans in Tampa Stadium and helped the Rowdies improve their record to 10-13.

Tampa scored first at 33:01 when David Mehmet took the ball near the right sideline and threaded a pass through two San Jose defenders. The cross found Worthington at

Brazilians score narrow win

SALVADOR, Brazil, July 9 (AP) — The Brazilian all-Star soccer team beat Spain 1-0 here Wednesday night. The goal was scored by Baltazar in the second period.

Both teams played hard-charging, aggressive games, but the sodden field interfered with passing and more intricate plays. Spain pressed hard during the first period, matching Brazil, attack for attack in a wide open game that saw both teams leaving dangerous gaps in their defense. Only brilliant saves by the goalkeepers, especially Spain's Luis Arconada prevented goals during that period. The first period ended with the teams tied 0-0.

the right corner of the six-yard box for a diving header into the left corner of the goal.

Less than four minutes later, Earthquakes captain George Bet converted a penalty kick after Rowdies defender Ian Anderson was pulled up for a handball during a goalmouth collision with David Irving.

The Rowdies took a 2-1 lead at 40:28 when Worthington slammed a low-angled shot 22 yards into the goal. Worthington's third goal came at 78:23 when David Moss and Neil Roberts set up another 22-yard ground score by the Rowdies forward.

Just over a minute later, Roberts passed to Moss who ran 42 yards before scoring the Earthquakes, now 8-14, scored the game's final goal at 82:57 on a two-foot volley by easy Perez with assists by Mike Hunter and Jimmy McAlister.

In Edmonton, Edi Kirschner scored two goals to lead the Edmonton Drillers to a 4-3 victory over the Minnesota Kicks.

The Drillers trailed 2-1 at the half but rallied with three second-half goals to register the win. The victory improved Edmonton's record to 9-12 while the Kicks dropped to 12-9.

Jan Goossens and Peter Nogly scored the other Edmonton goals. Ace Ntsoeleng scored two goals for the Kicks and Ron Fatcher notched the other Minnesota goal.

In Anaheim, Brian Kidd scored twice leading the Atlanta Chiefs to a 2-1 victory over the California Surf. Kidd gave the Chiefs a 1-0 lead at 26:44 with an assist from Brian Alderson. California's only goal came with just 24 seconds remaining on an unassisted goal by Jan Van Der Veen. The Chiefs now have a 12-9 record while the Surf dropped to 8-13.

In Portland, Stuart Lee's goal with 14 seconds left gave Portland Timbers a 2-1 victory over the Washington Diplomats.

Banks steals the show in Stockholm meet

STOCKHOLM, July 9 (AP) — Red-hot Willie Banks came within half an inch of the American triple jump record here Wednesday for the third longest jump in history and led the United States to five wins in an Invitational Track and Field meet.

That gave the U.S. a total of seven victories in the two-day annual meet at Stockholm's Olympic Stadium. Ben Plucknett highlighted Tuesday's contests with a world discus record of 72.34 meters.

Other American winners Wednesday were hurdler Dedy Cooper, sprinter Dwayne Evans, javelin thrower Bob Roggy and James Robinson in the 800 meters.

But Banks was the most popular winner of them all. The tall and lean UCLA law student improved his lead for every round and finally hit 17.55 meters on his sixth and final attempt.

Banks, who competes for Athletics West, set the American record of 17.56 when he captured the U.S. national title at Sacramento, Calif., two weeks ago.

Joao de Oliveira of Brazil is the world record holder of 17.89, set in the 7,800-foot altitude of Mexico city in 1975. "I'd like to beat it at sea level before I go up in the mountains," Banks said. "Yes, I really think I can do it at sea level, maybe this summer."

Earlier, the unheralded Italian Silvana Cruciani missed Mary Decker's world mile record by just 2.9 seconds locking four minutes and 24.6 seconds.

Cruciani, runnerup behind America's Madeline Manning in Tuesday's 800, led from start to finish in her first-ever mile race. Grete Waitz of Norway, the world's leading female marathon runner, was second throughout the race and finished in 4:29.0.

Jane Meril of the U.S. was a big disappointment, finishing only ninth in 4:52.9, well off her personal best of 4:28.3. Cooper captured the 110 hurdles in 10.6 seconds. Greg Veatch made it an American double in 14.1.

Somerset marches into final

LONDON, July 9 (AP) — Nigel Poplewell took two wickets and a vital catch and then hit 42 runs to help steer Somerset to a five-wicket victory over Kent at Taunton Wednesday and a place in the Benson and Hedges Cup final.

Somerset dismissed Kent for 154 runs in 52.1 overs and then reached 157 for five in reply with six overs in hand.

Poplewell, a 23-year-old former Cambridge University student who has yet to establish himself in the Somerset team, caught Woolmer and took two wickets for 31 runs. He then combined with Peter Roebuck, 51 not out, to clinch victory for the home team.

Ian Botham, playing his first county match since resigning the England captaincy, had a mix day. He took a wicket with his first ball and finished with figures of three for 23 but then was bowled by Derek Underwood for two. Giant West Indian paceman Joel Garner

Evans, the NCAA champion, led the U.S. to a 1-2 finish in the 200 in 20.6. Marty Krulac was second in 21.0 Roggy tossed 89.02 meters for the javelin victory.

Robinson, always a slow starter, came from last place to win the 800 in 1:45.42. Randy Wilson, another American, clocked 1:46.34, just nipping East Germany's Andreas Busse.

Suleiman Nyambui, a Tanzanian who runs for Texas-El Paso, overtook two-time winner Toshiko Seko of Japan at the head of the stretch to win the 10,000 in 27:51.73.

Seko, the 1980 Boston marathon winner, was timed in 27:51.93. Steve Austin of Australia ran third in 27:53.30. Alberto Salazar, the 1980 New York marathon winner and the U.S. national champ in the metric mile, was fifth in 27:56.72.

Meanwhile, Britain's Steve Ovett narrowly failed in his bid to break his 1,500 meters world record at an international athletics meeting in Milan, Italy Wednesday night. Ovett clocked an unofficial time of three minutes 31.95 seconds, just outside the 3:31.36 world mark he set in Coblez last August.

If the time is confirmed, it will add a further twist to the intense rivalry between Ovett and fellow Briton Sebastian Coe, the 1,500 meters Olympic champion, set an identical time in Stockholm in his vain bid to beat Ovett's record.

A steady drizzle in the Milan Stadium threatened Ovett's ambitions, but his time of 1:52.68 at the halfway mark gave an indication of a possible record-breaking performance. Robert Benn of Britain and New Zealand veteran John Walker worked hard for Ovett.

Benn dropped out after 800 meters after setting the blistering early pace. Walker took over at the front and Ovett surged past him 300 meters from the finish with an outside chance of breaking the record. Despite a desperate final sprint, his effort failed by just over half a second.

BRIEFS

shared the Somerset bowling honors with Botham, taking three for 24.

There was a close finish in the other semi-final at the Oval, where Surrey defeated Leicestershire by three runs. Surrey made 191 for nine in the 55 overs, thanks largely to a spirited 55 not out by former England player Graham Roper. West Indian Andy Roberts was Leicestershire's most successful bowler, taking two for 27 in his 11 overs.

Leicestershire then was dismissed for 188, four runs short of victory.

Brief scores: At Taunton: Kent 154, Somerset 157-5 (Peter Roebuck 51 n.o.). Somerset won by 5 wickets. At the Oval: Surrey 191-9 (Graham Roper 55 not out), Leicestershire 188. Surrey won by 3 runs.

Tour match: Test and County Cricket Board select 259-4 Dec. (Mike Gatting 82 n.o., Gahan Mendis 65). Sri Lanka 28 for no wicket.

CLEVELAND (AP) — Four 10-round professional fights will be on the nationally televised Aug. 9 card that features the return to boxing of former World Boxing Council welterweight champion Roberto Duran, fight promoter Don King said Wednesday. The headline bout will pit Duran, 72-2, against Nino Gonzalez, a light middleweight from New Jersey with a 24-1 record.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, England (AP) — Massimo Manelli of Italy and Kenyan-born Gary Cullen fired four-under-par 68s Wednesday to share the first round lead in the \$125,000 English Classic Golf Tournament over the belfry course here. Manelli, who won the Italian Open 16 months ago, has not finished higher than 17th in an international tournament since. The 25-year-old Italian PGA champion hit every fairway from the tee and had six birdies in his round.

BRIGHTON, England (AP) — English jockey Joe Blanks was in a "critical condition" Thursday morning after falling from his mount Sleigh Queen during the last race of Brighton Racecourse Wednesday after-

noon. A spokesman for the Royal Sussex Hospital said the 24-year-old jockey's condition "had deteriorated." Blanks was run over by a number of horses after tumbling from the saddle.

DUBLIN, Ireland (AP) — American golfer George Burns is the leading overseas entrant for the Irish Open Championship to be held at Portmarnock from August 13-16. Burns, joint second to David Graham in the U.S. Open, won the Kerrygold International at Waterville when he last visited Ireland in 1975.

LIVERPOOL, England (AP) — First division soccer club Everton completed the \$500,000 (£300,000) signing of goalkeeper Neville Southall from Bury.

CLERMONT FERRAND, France (AP) — Soviet women kept their team foil title when they beat West Germany 9-3 in the final of the World Fencing Championships here Wednesday. It was the third title for the Soviet Union here after victories earlier this week in the men's team foil and men's individual foil.

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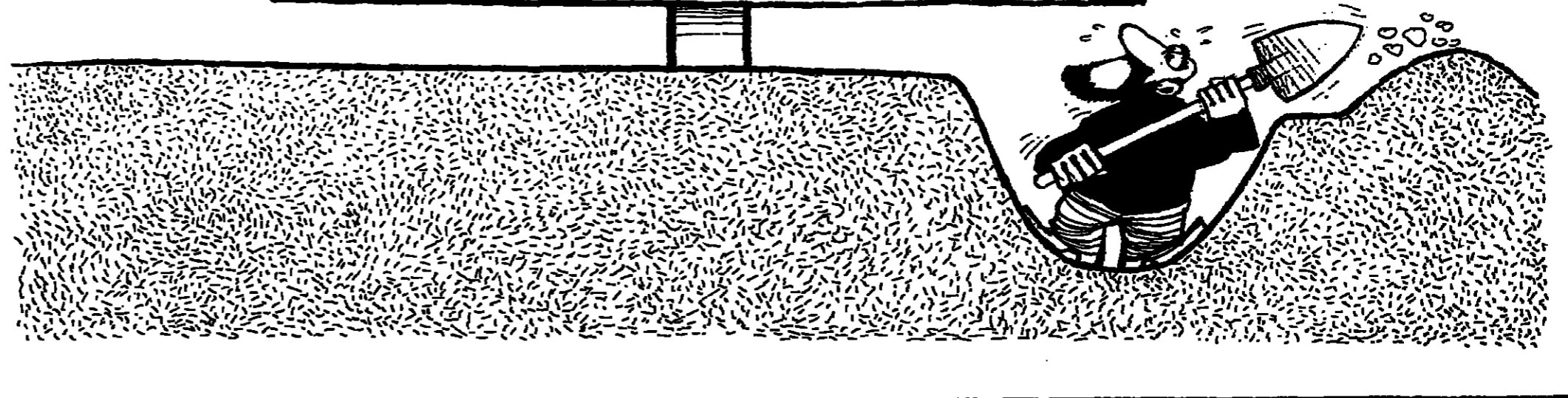
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IRAN 1980/81



Undisciplined army blamed for Uganda chaos

By Mark Lee

KAMPALA — The bullet-riddled body of a man lies on the mud floor of a house in a Kampala suburb. It is surrounded by weeping relatives who say that Edward Mula, aged 45, was one of the latest victims of undisciplined Ugandan troops. The brother of the dead man looks round to see who is listening. "Two men in army uniforms came here last night. They heard my brother had a radio so they told him to come outside. He had no radio so they killed him," he said.

Such an incident is all too common in Kampala where residents say the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) formed two years ago is responsible for the majority of the city's violent deaths. The residents say they are regularly robbed and harassed by soldiers.

The lack of discipline in the Uganda army seems inevitable to most observers. Because of an annual inflation rate of 500 percent, the monthly salary of a Ugandan soldier, assuming he receives it, will buy only two packs of 20 cigarettes in Kampala's market. In order to live many soldiers steal, extort money from drivers at the city's many roadblocks and engage in the kind of nightly looting which

killed Mula, a father of two. Another victim of looting in Kampala said "The soldiers went to each door and said if we did not open up they would shoot. They took our food and our blankets, then drove away."

The city dwellers fear the situation may grow worse with the departure last month of the 10,000 Tanzanian troops who remained in Uganda after Amin's fall. These troops intervened in disputes between Ugandan soldiers and civilians, which are often of a tribal nature, with many of the troops in the Kampala area coming from the northeast. It is also believed that guerrilla groups opposing President Milton Obote's seven-month-old administration will take advantage of the withdrawal of the Tanzanians to step up their campaign.

Residents say that in the past soldiers have shot civilians at the scene of guerrilla raids, supposedly to discourage cooperation with the dissidents.

There was a brief honeymoon period after Obote won a controversial victory in elections last December, amid accusations of cheating from the opposition Democratic Party (DP). Troops disappeared from the streets, the mighty chorus of gunshots ceased and ambitious plans for the rebuilding of the nation were announced. But the first guerrilla attacks brought the troops back to Kampala, and

now residents again rush to get to their homes before dusk and automatic weapons fire again punctuates the hours of darkness.

A Tanzanian army officer who served in Uganda said on his return home that the guerrillas were not an immediate threat to the Obote administration. But he warned that the Ugandan army could turn to people against the government. He added "We train the Ugandans to be soldiers, then they don't get paid or fed. It is just making them bandits."

The most tragic results of the army's indiscipline occurred last month at the Omachi mission station in the troubled West Nile district, where relief workers said government troops shot dead at least 60 people who were sheltering in the mission compound. "Most of the soldiers just wanted to loot but there was a small group who kept shouting 'kill them all' and opened fire," one aid worker said.

Uganda's economy remains in ruins and for the average city dweller survival is a full time struggle. Many small scale farmers are still suspicious of central authority and only grow food for themselves instead of cash crops which could provide foreign exchange.

"If Uganda was stable it would take several years to get the country re-organized. Unfortunately it isn't stable and the government is running out of time," a Western diplomat said. — (R)

China uses shelters for commercial purposes

By Michael Rank

PEKING — The late Chairman Mao Tse-tung meant them for use in case of enemy attack, but now they are being used to grow mushrooms and garlic shoots. Peking's vast network of underground air-raid shelters has been quietly turned over to civilian use, and many of the chambers are being used as warehouses, making them virtually useless if the Soviet Union decides to attack the Chinese capital.

Gao Shifang, an official from a local air-raid office who recently showed journalists around a small section of the tunnels, admitted there was a "contradiction" in the current state of affairs as many of the shelters are full of goods waiting to be sold in above-ground shops. But he denied there had been a fundamental change of policy or that the costly "underground city" should not have been built in the first place.

"There are some problems concerning the use of the tunnels we haven't solved yet, but there is no doubt they are necessary. The danger of a Russian attack is as great as ever," he said.

Similar tunnels were built in most Chinese cities in the late 1960s and early 1970s when millions of people were mobilized to make preparations against a possible Soviet attack, one of Mao's main obsessions in the last 10 years of his life. But the pragmatic leadership that succeeded Mao on his death in 1976 apparently regards the possibility of Soviet attack as less likely, even though they continue to consider Moscow as aggressive and a danger to world peace.

They are deeply concerned about China's more immediate problems such as widespread unemployment among city youths, and see the air-raid shelters as a possible method of absorbing these young people into the workforce.

In the last two years or so, hotels, shops and small factories covering more than 330,000 square meters have opened in the "underground city." It is now recognized that the tunnels have considerable commercial potential, and one department store opened a basement sales floor in a previously unused shelter that has made 4.5 million yuan (\$7.6 million) worth of profits since it opened in October 1978.

The shelters are also ideal for growing mushrooms, and one section of the city plans to grow 250 tons this year, most of them probably to be exported in cans. But commercial enterprises account for only 10 percent of Peking's total usable shelter space, and the city authorities have called for fuller use of the shelters.

An underground hotel near Dashilan street in central Peking has about 60 beds in bare, concrete-floored dormitories. It employs nine young attendants who would otherwise probably be jobless.

The hotel is not open to the public, however. It accommodates only friends and relatives of workers in shops in the street above and the people visiting the stores on business. Some sections of the city have two layers of tunnels, eight and 15 meters deep.

The total extent of Peking's labyrinth of subterranean tunnels is a military secret, but they must measure dozens of kilometers as they reach out into the suburbs. Some of the tunnels are wide enough to take buses and lorries which in wartime could whisk large numbers of people to underground dormitories in the suburbs.

They are also used to transport government leaders to the Great Hall of the People and other official buildings which have special entrances into the tunnels, enabling officials to hold meetings in considerable secrecy. Journalists entered the tunnels through a clothing shop where the floor rose up at the press of a button, revealing a long flight of steps lined with the occasional Mao slogan.

Gao said every neighborhood in Peking had its own entrance to the tunnels and that local residents knew where to go in case of enemy attack. He assured the journalists that foreigners' compounds were also linked to the shelters, but declined to say where the entrances were.

BUILDING OF BRIDGES

The signing of the contract to build the bridge linking Bahrain with Saudi Arabia is a practical translation of the wishes of both countries to come even closer together. It will provide the first land connection between the two countries in history although their relations have been excellent ever since the dawn of Islam.

The plan to build the bridge, which will be paid for entirely by the Kingdom, had been proposed years ago, but the costs then were a factor which inhibited implementation. Another factor was the hostility to the plan shown by the late Shah of Iran who resented the possibility of a strong physical link between Saudi Arabia and a country which he claimed.

Bahrain is a tiny island in the Gulf and it could be said that the high cost of the project may not be quite justified but there are some good reasons to go ahead with it.

The two countries are members of the newly formed Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The others are the UAE, Kuwait, Qatar and Oman. With all the other states, Saudi Arabia has common borders. It is easy to drive to them but not to Bahrain which was separated from the Kingdom by sea. Only dhows and recently motor boats have been used to carry passengers and goods. Flying was a waste of time because of the incredible proximity of the island to Dhamran airport. A plane hardly takes off before preparing to land. Much more time is wasted driving to either airport and waiting for takeoff than in actual flying.

The bridge will come in handy. It will take less than 20 minutes to drive over to Bahrain across 25 kilometers of causeway, do business, stay for lunch and drive back for a siesta. This will mean good business for the island which, with hardly any oil of its own, will reap the fruits of Saudi Arabian tourism and trade. In its own right Bahrain is an excellent port and will relieve the pressure on Dammam in the future when the vast petrochemical complexes go on stream.

Perhaps, of special interest to Bahrain will be the sense of security and reassurance that it will feel once the bridge is in operation. It will be easier for its neighbors to go to its rescue in times of danger than it has been for so long.

Portugal sides with Angola

By Mary Chalmers

LISBON — Portugal is emerging as a potential mediator between Angola and the West in solving the problems of southern Africa. Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira said recently that Lisbon is in an excellent position to mediate between Angola and the West in solving both the Namibian problem and that of the presence of 15,000 to 19,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has made it clear that in Washington's view the two problems are closely linked.

Portugal's open stance in defense of Angola's Marxist government comes amid signs that Luanda is warming to a new Western peace initiative on Namibia. The British minister of state at the Foreign Office, Richard Luce, achieved a surprising consensus with Angolan leaders during four days of talks in Luanda last month. He was re-elected by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and the Angolan official news agency reported at the end of his visit that Britain and Angola both recognized U.N. Security Council resolution 435 as the only possible basis for achieving peace in Namibia.

The foreign minister says Portugal has not been asked to intervene in international efforts to bring the South African-ruled territory peacefully to independence. However, African diplomats in the Portuguese capital say Lisbon is in an excellent position to mediate between Angola and the West in solving both the Namibian problem and that of the presence of 15,000 to 19,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

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Saudi Arabian Press Review

The weekend newspapers mostly led with the signing of an agreement between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain for the construction of a 25-km causeway that will link the two countries across the sea. They highlighted a statement by Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khalil, minister of finance and national economy, in which he said that the bridge will help to reinforce the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). *Al-Bilad* gave lead coverage to King Khaled's reply cable to Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Haraki, reiterating that "our aim is to unite Muslims so that they stand as one man against their enemy." On the other hand, *Okaz* led with intensive contacts being made by the Arab Follow-Up Committee on Lebanon in an attempt to advance the committee's meeting, which was earlier scheduled to convene on July 25.

Al-Nadwa frontpaged Syrian President Hafez Assad's statement that his country is prepared to confront any aggression by the Israeli enemy. Newspapers gave page one prominence to a report from Rabat that Moroccan officials were going to Nouakshott to open an embassy in the Mauritanian capital. In a front-page story, *Okaz* quoted British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington as saying that there is a continuous pressure to convene an international conference on Afghanistan.

Al-Madina frontpaged an appeal by Medina Governor Prince Abdul Mohsin to well-to-do families to help in the release of bankrupt prisoners during the holy month of Ramadan, while *Al-Riyadh* highlighted the opening of the Ibn Sina seminar in Paris,

In yet another page one story, *Al-Riyadh* reported that Begin will form a new government in Israel with a one-seat majority, sometime next week.

Commenting on the projected causeway between the Kingdom and Bahrain, *Al-Madina* observed that the bridge will be a modern landmark showing how technology can be employed for the benefit of the people. The paper added that Saudi Arabia is in the forefront of the countries having implemented communications programs with sisterly countries. The magnitude of the causeway project is not only seen in the huge fund the Kingdom will spend on it but in the increasing commercial and social contacts between the two countries, the paper said.

On the same subject, *Okaz* noted that the bridge will prove to be an epitome of the policy of building contacts among the six GCC states. It will help to enhance cooperation and coordination among them, the paper said. Not only this, the causeway will connect the two countries with a unified power network and boost commercial exchange between them, the paper added.

Discussing the Arab Follow-Up Committee, *Al-Riyadh* noted that the committee meetings might be advanced and held next week, to benefit from the time which is presently in favor of the Arabs. As regards the Phalangists' statements, the paper said that they seem to be clear and positive but would need some kind of a strict surveillance so that Israel does not find any opportunity to exploit them.

Al-Jazirah hoped that the path of peace would be clear in Lebanon after a complete ceasefire. Mean-

while, efforts are being exerted to curb the pressure of foreign elements which have persistently helped in confounding the situation and escalating the crisis and political differences, said the paper. It, however, welcomed the Phalangist initiative and urged all other parties concerned to respond with the same good spirit and to cooperate in finding a final formula that should bring an Arab solution to the Lebanese crisis.

In an editorial, *Al-Bilad* noted that, though the Arab Follow-Up Committee has come across severe hardships, it was able to produce fruitful results which were seen in the Phalangists' announcement of their cooperation with the committee and severance of all relations with the Israeli enemy. The paper said that the Lebanese leaders are honestly striving for peace but they are afraid of some destructive elements who are continuously trying to explode the situation once again. It stressed the need for confronting these elements through a solid cooperation among all parties concerned, so that Lebanon could be saved from further destruction.

Al-Nadwa referred to Israeli Premier Begin's threat to Syria that he will give the latter 15 days to withdraw its missiles from Lebanon. His threat, the paper said, is a clear indication that Begin has returned to his terrorist method once again. The memory of the Israeli attack on the nuclear reactor in Baghdad is still fresh, said the paper, adding that Israel's surprise attack on Syrian missiles should not be ruled out.



Philip Habib returns to the Middle East. Al-Riyadh

The triple nature of Ramadan

By Adil Salahi

Fasting in the month of Ramadan is one of the five pillars of Islam. The other four are the declaration of one's belief in the unity of Allah and that Muhammad is His messenger, regular attention to prayers, giving away the purifying alms and pilgrimage.

If we look into the five pillars taking into account that Islam aims at creating a better man and a better society we find the first concerns man's own heart and mind; the second aims at correcting man's behavior by providing a constant reminder of his relationship with Allah; the third is a social obligation which reduces the gap between the rich and the poor; the fifth which is pilgrimage has mainly a universal aspect which is felt by the whole nation of Islam.

Fasting, which comes fourth in rank, has a triple purpose. It is personal in the sense that there could be no compulsion in offering it. It also has a profound effect on the individual as it teaches him self discipline, patience and endurance.

It has a social purpose because it pulls the poor and the rich closer together as they share in the feelings of hunger and thirst.

An essential part of this act of worship is an act of charity which is obligatory to everyone who had more than enough for his food in Ramadan. It is a small amount payable on every member of his family, old or young. This certainly helps alleviate poverty and gives the poor a real rest from their hardship. Fasting is also a universal, or, in the

Islamic sense, a national aspect. As Muslims all over the world share in this blessed act of worship they feel their unity and equality. Their unity appears very clearly to them as every individual among them join voluntarily in fulfilling Allah's bidding. It certainly is far from superficial. It's a unity of action as well as a unity of purpose, since they all fast in order to be better human beings. As one restrains himself from the things he desires most in order to gain Allah's pleasure, self discipline and sacrifice become part of his nature. He learns to give for a good cause.

Having such a triple purpose and such great effects it is not surprising that Ramadan is looked upon by Muslims as a month of endless blessings and benefits. Indeed nothing describes our great month better than the words of our Prophet as he addressed his companions on the eve of Ramadan:

"A great and blessed month is approaching. One of its nights is better than a thousand months Allah has made fasting in it obligatory and worship in its nights voluntary...He who fulfills one religious obligation in it receives the reward of seventy such obligations in other times. It is the month of perseverance and endurance which can be rewarded only by admittance into Heaven. It is the month of comforting in which the believer's means are improved. He who gives food to another to break his fast is forgiven his sins and he saves his neck from Hell. He is

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent

O you who believe! Fasting is decreed for you as it was decreed for those before you, so that you might remain God-fearing. (It is) for a certain number of days. But whoever of you is ill, or on a journey, (shall fast instead) a similar number of days later on; for those who can hardly endure fasting there is a ransom: the feeding of a needy person. Whoever does good of his own accord does good unto himself thereby; for to fast is to do good unto yourselves, if you but knew it.

(The Cow 2: 183-4)

also given a similar reward to the one who fasts without detracting anything from the other's reward... Allah gives this reward even to the one who offers a piece of date, or

a drink of water or milk...The beginning of this month is compassion, the middle is forgiveness and the end is release from the Fire."

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letter to: The Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Life of the Prophet - 14 The first two martyrs

Last week we discussed the persuasion tactics employed by Quraysh, the leading tribe of Arabia, in order to achieve, by peaceful means, a satisfactory settlement of the crisis which erupted when Muhammad declared his message in public and called upon everyone to accept Islam. By employing such tactics Quraysh were simply trying to contain the crisis. They were, however, prepared to face the challenge with all necessary means.

It did not take the Makkans long to realize that Muhammad was in no compromising mood. He was never given to compromise when it came to anything basic to his faith. Hence, the leaders of Quraysh felt they had no option but to resort to force. This meant, in effect, harsh punishment meted out to any of Muhammad's companions who had little support by his tribe due to his weak position. The architect of this brutality was a man called Amr Ibn Hisham and later nicknamed Abu Jahl (i.e. father of ignorance) by the Muslims. He remained to his last breath the most bitter enemy of Islam.

Among his victims was a family consisting of two elderly parents and their only son who was about 35. Yasir, the father, was originally of a Yemenite tribe. He came to Makkah in his youth looking for his lost brother. He loved Makkah and felt a strong desire to stay. He therefore, entered into an 'alliance' with his host, a notable person of the same clan as Abu Jahl. This type of

alliance meant a firm attachment to the tribe socially, which burdened him with all the duties of its weaker members and accorded him tribal protection. Without such a bond no individual could hope to survive in the Arabian society of the time.

Yasir married Sumayyah, a servant of his wife and she gave birth to their only son, Ammar. Yasir never regretted his decision to stay in Makkah. He led a happy life there although he instinctively disliked idolatry. When the Prophet started to preach his new message Ammar was among the first to respond favorably. He joined the small number of Muslims who began to gather around the Prophet in the house of Al-Arqam. Ammar soon persuaded his parents to embrace Islam.

Their happy family life was soon disrupted by Abu Jahl who gathered an effective force for terrorization and wanted to make Yasir and his family an example for anyone who might be thinking about joining the new call. He supervised a progressive type of torture of parents and son to make them renounce Islam. After weeks of varied types of torture Sumayyah abused her torturer and told him what she thought of him and his methods. He thereupon stabbed her in her private parts with a spear in his hand. Then he turned to her son who was laid on the burning sand and buried him in his chest until he died. This Sumayyah and Yasir were the first martyrs in the history of Islam.

Public opinion surveys indicate anti-Americanism is widespread

By Bradley Graham

BOON (WF) — When the McDonald's hamburger chain got pilloried recently in one of West Germany's major newsweeklies for what was tagged "wild west" working conditions, the owner of the franchises in Bonn viewed the attack as a sign of the times "Anti-Americanism," he grumbled to friends.

When Peter Bender, a West German historian and broadcaster, published a book last spring on *The End of the Ideological Era*, he urged Europeans to defend themselves "culturally" against America. "Civilizing Deniogy," he called the threat.

When Willi Piecyk, president of the youth wing of the ruling Social Democratic Party, wanted to arouse a congress of his peers last week, he knew what image to invoke. "Social Democratic peace policies," he declared, "cannot be allowed to be cut to the size of an American cowboy hat."

At a time when the United States is experiencing a resurgence of self-confidence and pride, its most important European ally is evidencing an upsurge of strong feelings against U.S. foreign policies and behavior — what West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was moved to describe as an "abominable vogue."

The sources for this are complex and stretch from Germany's past to America's new political present. But they have merged and found powerful echo in the current peace campaigns and youth movements which have

unsettled West German politics and rattled the Atlantic Alliance.

So disturbing are the possible spillover effects of the current mood that John J. McCloy, the former high commissioner in Germany and a veteran observer of U.S.-German relations, told an Aspen Institute conference in Berlin last week: "I've never been as concerned as I am now about the alliance." The subject of the Aspen Conference, which drew U.S. and European parliamentarians, diplomats, Bonn government officials, former Carter administration members, educators and journalists, was anti-Americanism.

What complicates analysis of the trend is that not much sign of anti-Americanism as such shows up in West German public opinion surveys. The term itself may be misleading in describing the set of feelings that are meant. Few Germans, if asked, will say they oppose America. Just the opposite is true: a majority view American as West Germany's best friend.

Nor are there anti-American street demonstrations of the sort that marked the Vietnam War protests of the 1960s or the "ami go home" drives of the 1950s. In fact, for all the local community problems created by the continued presence of 300,000 U.S. troops in West German towns, few moves would so alarm West Germans as a U.S. withdrawal.

This fact underscores the ambiguity of the modern German attitude toward America. It is a mix of dependence and self-assertion, of

admiration and resentment, of hope and disillusionment. In approach to policy, this translates into a desire among many Germans — and this the surveys do reflect — to keep a certain distance from Washington. The chief concern here is to stay out of conflict with the Soviet Union, preserve West Germany's substantial gains from detente and maintain calm in Europe.

The current run of critical German feeling toward the United States is partly a carryover from last year when the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan arrested the dialogue between the superpowers. Why this should have resulted in anti-Americanism is one of those ironies of the German view of things.

The Carter administration was seen at the time as overreacting to the invasion by pressing for harsh sanctions. There were also anxieties about President Carter's handling of the hostage-taking in Iran and, generally, about his political competence. The election of Ronald Reagan reinforced West German worries about America's interest in avoiding another cold war.

Reagan's anti-Soviet rhetoric, his administration's delay in beginning arms limitation talks, the tendency to see relations with the Third World in East-West terms — all rub against West German preferences. One Schmidt adviser said recently that what is often referred to as anti-Americanism might more properly be described currently as anti-Reaganism.

Actually, as foreign editor Dieter Schroeder of the respected daily *Sueddeutsche*

Zeitung wrote last month, anti-Americanism is nearly as old as the United States. Schroeder recalled the haughty if also respectful regard Goethe had for America as a young nation, and the aversion to America's materialistic values and unsophisticated manner which such German romanticists as the poet Heinrich Heine expressed.

This brand of cultural negativism toward America survives today in West German intellectual circles, which tend sometimes to view American tastes as a sort of infectious perversion and to look upon American society as a deteriorating, violence-prone, drug addicted, overly competitive and morally bankrupt body.

Such attitude have never posed a very profound threat to Western Alliance relations. Where the danger now comes is in the German public's doubts and growing open resistance to Reagan's foreign policies.

The basis for this unrest is fear — fear of what the new medium-range nuclear missiles planned for Europe will mean for the chances of a nuclear war being limited to Europe; fear of a costly new arms race; fear of an eventual loss of stability and control.

"America, disdained for its 'superficial civilization', is now also losing its image as protector of freedom," said Schroeder. "It is now being seen as a disturbing factor, as a trouble maker, as an 'imperialistic power.'"

Even the old Atlanticists in West Germany have difficulty coming to America's aid. The U.S. image is tarnished. America's leadership is seen as having made too many mistakes in recent years. The Vietnam War, the decline of the dollar, the perceived mismanagement of the Carter years — all make it hard for some staunch pro-Americans to summon their former enthusiasm.

Pockets and strains of anti-Americanism can be found in other countries in Western Europe as well, but the sentiment appears concentrated in West Germany for the special mix of factors being described.

Americans in Bonn who recall the post-war Care Packages and Marshall plan and to Germany, it is particularly annoying to hear of anti-Americanism. It is also upsetting to see the United States painted as the one who when, for instance, Washington sends a few dozen marines to El Salvador, while Moscow sends 88,000 troops to Afghanistan without drawing the same German youth demonstrations the El Salvador move get.

As one young German at the Aspen Conference explained, this is because the United States is held to a higher standard of behavior than is the Soviet Union.

At base, psychology seems to go as far in explaining the current anti-Americanism as politics — in two senses. One sense is Freudian — the natural reaction of a non-growing

child to its postwar father. The relationship with the United States and West Germany has changed. The desire here now is for more equal partnership with America based on a recognition of sometimes mutual interests.

Another sense is generational. West Germany today is populated increasingly by young people who do not feel the burdens of the past and who do not establish the NATO alliance as liberally minded but reject it as a symbol of what they regard as nuclear war, consumerism, materialism, things nuclear and things modern. Theo Sommer, editor-in-chief of the weekly *die Zeit*, called this anti-Americanism by inference, not by name.

What, then, to do? To the extent German feelings of alienation from the United States have to do with generational conflicts, the problem is left to be sorted out within Germany's society. To the extent the emergence of a stronger West German national identity is at issue, more flexible political and economic accommodations would seem called for within the Western Alliance.

But one troubling item which suggests that the popular desire for mutual U.S.-German understanding is dwindling is this oft-mentioned fact: the number of U.S.-German exchange students has fallen off.

Italy's tourism drops over 25 percent; recession, other worries are blamed

By Clare Lovell

ROME (R) — Italy's summer sun burns as warm as ever, its cities remain rich in art and history, but this year foreign tourists are not arriving in their accustomed droves to sample the country's many delights. According to the National Tourist Board (ENIT) the number of visitors to Italy during the first few weeks of the tourist season dropped by over 25 percent compared with last year. "The early signs are worrying," said an ENIT spokesman "there appears to be a significant drop in tourists. Too many of them are staying at home."

The world recessions soaring prices are unfavorable exchange rates are the main reasons for the decline, according to tourism experts. But visitors seem equally worried about Italy's numerous strikes disrupting rail and air travel, its low standards of service and its consistently skillful pickpockets. The rash of kidnappings and violent political crime are also blamed by Italian press commentators for the drop in tourist numbers.

Eight foreigners died in the bomb blast at Bologna railway station last year, which claimed travelers from West Germany, Japan, Britain, France and Switzerland among its victims. Tourists have also been kidnapped and held for ransom. In May this year police arrested six members of a gang which kidnapped three West German teenagers and held them for more than two months last summer. And the long-running saga of the kidnapped British Schild family in Sardinia brought the problem to the front pages of the world's newspapers in 1980.

Italian earthquake victims still suffering

By Clara Hempfl

NAPLES, Italy, (AP) — Vincenzo D'Alessandro, who lost his house, his wife and his four children in November's earthquake, is still living in a tiny camper in a gravel lot in the mountain village of Balvano, cooking outside and washing in primitive public toilets.

He is one of 100,000 earthquake survivors living in campers in more than 70 cities and towns in southern Italy. The government says it will have prefabricated houses for everyone by fall, but it will be three to seven years before permanent housing is built.

"We don't want a big house. All we want is two little rooms," said his brother, Ingale, who shares the 6 by 9 foot metal camper with him. Reconstruction has not begun in Balvano or the other cities and towns hit by the November 23 earthquake that killed 2,737. Many in Balvano and other villages claim the temporary housing has been allocated according to political patronage rather than need. The winter, snow and rain seeped through into the camper. Now the summer sun's beating down on the sewage from the public toilets in the camps causing health hazards, and the risk of infection is high, said Balvano's health official, Dr. Giuseppe Sarro.

Eighteen people have been charged with the kidnapping of businessman Rolf Schild, his wife and teenage daughter while they were on holiday on the island in August 1979. Mr. Schild was freed and has reported to have paid a \$600,000 ransom to obtain the release of his wife in January 1980 and their daughter two months later.

"I come to Italy almost every year because I love the sun and there's so much to see," said 50-year-old Eva Wurtz from Munich in West Germany, visiting Rome for the fifth time. "But now I take coach tours because you can't trust the trains and the planes always seem to be on strike."

Her daughter, finishing an ice cream from one of the numerous over-priced kiosks that spring up at tourist spots during the summer, was less enthusiastic about the country. "The cities are full of thieves. I had my bag snatched last time. Now I keep my purse in a chain round my neck," she said.

Holiday-makers from colder northern climes have long been attracted by Italy's Mediterranean beaches, good food and ancient cities. But the northern Adriatic coast, their first stop on the sunshine trail south, has welcomed 25 percent fewer West German visitors this year than last, according to the tourist office.

"We used to be competitive with Spain, Greece and Yugoslavia but inflation has stopped that," said Giancarlo Pasini, president of the Rimini Regional Tourist Board.

He also blamed the European monetary system which, he said, keeps the lire at an artificially high level against the mark. "We need to bring back cheap tourist petrol

coupons and reduce motorway charges for foreigners because most Germans and Austrians arrive by car," he said.

Pasini said that before 1979, when the ECU was introduced and petrol coupons were abolished, visitors used to drive to Italy on the spur of the moment knowing they could spend a good inexpensive holiday. Now they think twice before leaving home.

North Europeans are not the only holiday-makers staying away. ENIT reported that in May and June about 30 percent fewer Japanese came to Italy and the number of Americans was also down. Tour operators in Rome said tourists had complained in recent months about higher prices, but also poorer service in hotels and restaurants and the often unhelpful taxi drivers and shop keepers.

"Prices have gone up, standards have dropped and the country is paying for it, said one operator. Tourism is one of Italy's major sources of income. Last year some 18 million visitors contributed \$6.4 billion to the Italian economy.

The only increase appears to be in the number of young tourists. But they are the big spenders, preferring camp sites and sandwiches to hotels and restaurants. Apart from offering cheap petrol, free excursions and other economic incentives ENIT believes that it will only be lured back if Italians take a more professional approach to the industry.

"Tourism is still considered a local craft rather than a profession here," the ENI spokesman said. "We will have to change our attitude if we have to see full hotels next year."

The psychological conditions may be as bad. Some survivors say they have chronic insomnia and crying spells. Others say they are withdrawn and listless after losing their families, their houses and their jobs.

"I worked in Germany for 11 years to earn a little money to support my family," Vincenzo D'Alessandro said. "I made all the sacrifices. Now I ask, what's the point of working? What does it serve? If you think about it, you go crazy."

He came back to Balvano, a town of 3,000 about 150 kilometers east of Naples, to bury his family. He was laid off from a construction job last month, and his pretty Medieval hill town is just a pile of rubble, but he decided to stay.

It is harvest time in the mountains. Farmers are cutting hay, some using hand scythes, and piling it to dry. Others carry big baskets of vegetables from the fields to towns. Soon the grapes will be ready. But the villagers in Ricigliano, about 10 kilometers from Balvano, say the grapes rot on the vines.

In Ricigliano, 90 per cent destroyed by the quake, the streets are still piled high with rubble. Only 150 of the town's 1,350 inhabitants live in prefabricated houses. About 800 live in campers lined up along dusty mountain roads. Some, crippled by the earthquake,

hobble along on crutches.

Maria Iacullo, who lost her husband in the quake, still has a swollen leg from the gash she suffered the night the walls tumbled down. She lives in a small prefabricated house with her 5-year-old daughter, Gerada, and her 6-month-old son, Pasquale.

"My daughter still cries 'where is papa? when is papa coming back,'" said the 25-year-old widow, dressed in the traditional all-black mourning. "There are some days I'm so upset I don't know what to do. I'm so lonely when I go to sleep at night."

The villagers in Ricigliano say they cannot understand why foreign aid that they heard was coming has not arrived. Rescue officials say much of that aid is for long-term reconstruction such as building schools.

Ricigliano's mayor, Vito Saracco, defends the efforts to build temporary housing. "I don't think any other government would have done better. It's not disorganization. It's just that there isn't enough money."

The government rescue headquarters in Naples says everything is going according to plan. About 30,000 prefabricated houses for about 120,000 people have already been built. About 20,000 people are staying in hotels at government expense. Several thousand others are staying with friends or living in schools.

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Invest in gold? Currencies?

Changes in value are a dilemma

By Ahmad Shaaban
Special Report

Savers never felt an investment dilemma as much as in recent years, and particularly this year. Gold, which reached a peak of \$830 an ounce in 1980 fell to \$403 this week; British banks which offered over 18 percent interest on deposit accounts until last year, (over and above the rising value of Sterling) brought down the interest to less than 12 percent while the pound tumbled. U.S. dollar accounts are the latest fashion in 1981 as American banks offer 20 percent interest or more while the dollar value is rising. Silver is risky as the public is still wary about the Bunker Hunt loss of billions of dollars in a silver venture during the gold rush last year. Diamonds are in the hands of jewellers and a real expert is necessary to deal with them.

Gold is the most expressive factor of the 'savers' mentality. It is reminiscent of the legend of the hat peddler and the monkey in which hat peddler, tired of walking all day, placed his pile of hats down and fell asleep under a tree. A monkey approached him and stole the pile of hats and after climbing a tree distributed them to its family.

When the peddler woke up, he felt a loss. However, using his intelligence, he took off the only left on his head and threw it away like a ball. Amused by the gesture and prompted by its instincts imitating everything, the leading monkey threw the hat in its hand, too, and was followed by all the fellow monkeys. This way, the peddler regained his hats.

The same thing applies to precious metals, especially gold. Its rise is first triggered by a true or false rumor or speculations about a crisis which could cause a major disaster like, for instance, a third world war. The price of gold starts rising, people buy frantically the more people buy, the more the price rises until a certain level. Then when one person begins selling, the price drops a little. Worried, other savers start selling, and the price falls further, until a certain level. The low price incites those who can afford it or think they are smarter than others to buy, forecast-

ing a future, imminent rise. Others follow suit and the oscillating pendulum is again set in motion.

One wonders if gold bangles, ounces or bars would really be useful to the small investor (who make the fortunes of the big ones in this vicious circle) in the event of a major cataclysm. For the latter too, it is noteworthy to recall the Lebanese joke that the forthcoming world war will be fought in Geneva and similar prosperous areas where the wealth of the world is stored. Gold dealers sometimes refuse to buy even from small investors when the price is too high. They will only sell gold to the public. The result is disappointment for those who wanted to make a profit at the detriment of the gold dealers. Otherwise one would be puzzled about the wisdom of the gold dealers. But is it not a mad, mad, mad world?

Another interesting thing to know is that gold prices are determined on a day-to-day basis by a Jewish-controlled board that meets in London. The biggest producers and beneficiaries of the gold trade in the world are Communist Russia, South Africa and Israel, all three public enemies of the rich man. And here one cannot resist thinking that some of the most dangerous political statements or appeasing ones made on the world scene to create major crises or even events may have economic motives. It is thus possible to increase or bring down bullion or currency prices, exactly in the case of the stock-exchange, for the benefit of the few who are informed well.

Gold was found to be a dynamic investment, in recent times, not a static one. Those who buy gold and hoard it in the hope that one day its price will soar (like what happened after it had been kept artificially low for decades) will certainly be disappointed. In their expectation they might see gold rise and fall several times, only to come back to its present level after world jewelry, Communist Russia and the few, privileged insiders will have reaped a fortune at every "up-down-and-up" movement.

The same applies to currency and interest

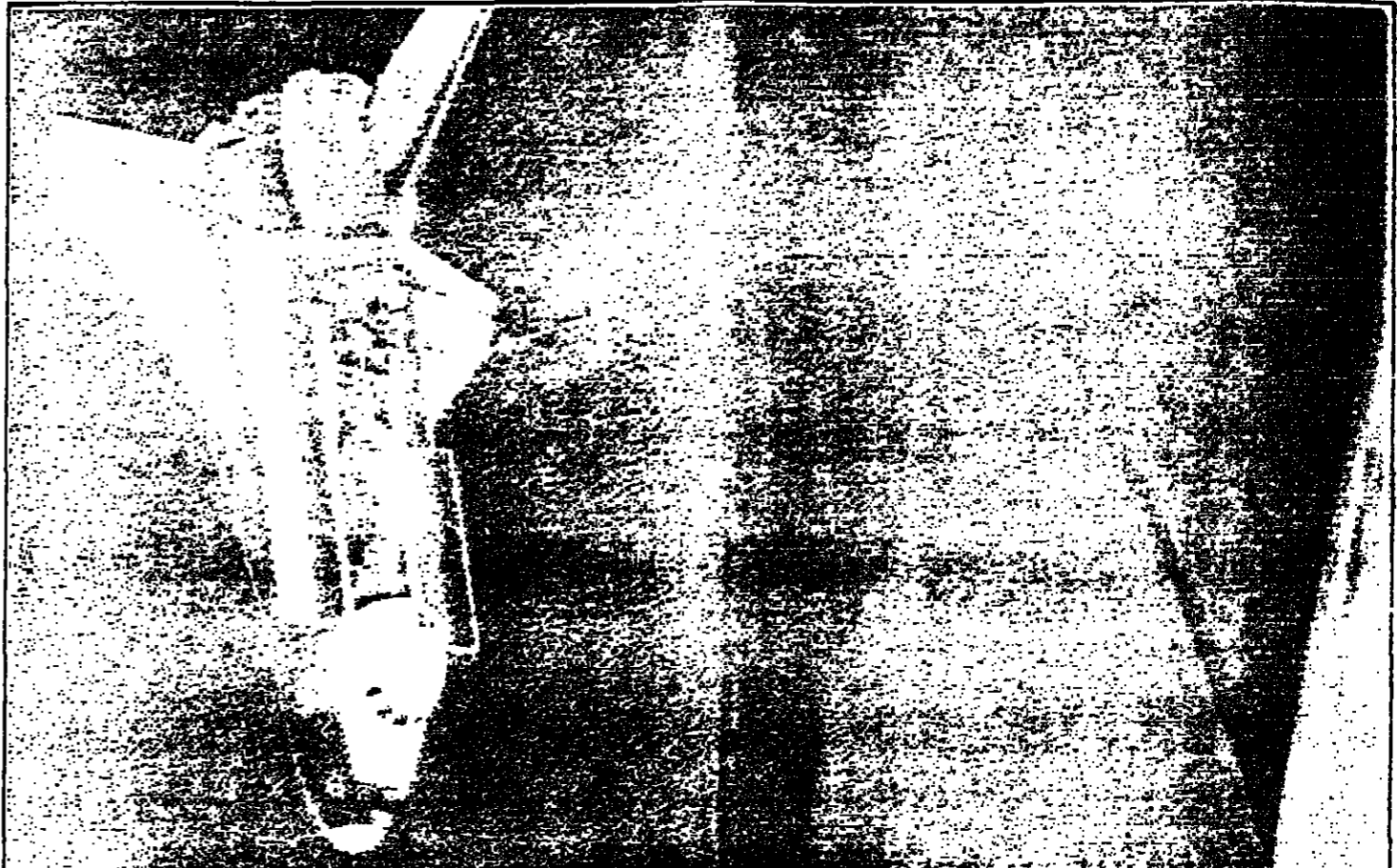
accounts. Sterling, for instance was getting stronger and stronger, and persons who opened fixed deposit accounts at 15 percent interest or more congratulated themselves when they saw the interest rate rise further and the pound's value augmenting by more than 15 percent last year, over and above the interest they reaped.

Gradually, British banks cut down the interest rates, economic conditions worsened and the British pound crumbled, these events pulled down all the plus-value and interest rates put together and slid further, perhaps convincing savers that Islam was correct to curse usury.

It is again a hat business. The pound slid because U.S. banks offered on a temporary basis, attractive interest on dollar deposit accounts. The monkeys are throwing the hats they hold as their value decays to buy dollars at a high price and earn 20 percent interest. One day, soon, American banks will curtail their interest rates. Then the crowd of savers will relinquish the unadvantageous dollars and run all the way back to buy sterling, whose value will have risen, achieved by dollar. And the shuttle will continue involving also other currencies to complicate the gamble further.

Naturally, the whole game consists in analyzing the political state of the world, constantly along with socio-economic conditions and forecasting like a seer; exactly like horse gamblers who also listen to true or false tips from book-makers, trainers, stewards or the owners themselves sometimes fall a prey to their own lies like the Arab legend of Goha who teased the children of his village by telling them that bananas were being distributed for free at the nearby village. The kids ran to catch the free gift, and were followed by the adults. But when Goha saw everybody rushing in this manner, he thought that the news might, after all, be true, and he ran like a mad man to catch them, lest he would miss the chance.

To say in a nutshell, analyzing, guessing and forecasting does not pay in that game, because the ones to benefit here are "those who make the events and fix the price."



SPACE FOOD: According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), during space operations astronauts must eat meals which are nutritious, familiar and enjoyable. On missions like the one shown above the food has to be properly stored. This artist's rendering shows the Space Shuttle on one of its projects towing a 300 pound satellite on a 600 kilometer tether line.

Space food development

Contributed to meals we eat here

By Paul Levy

LONDON (ONS) — The second question most people ask about life in space is how astronauts eat. If food in space was a positively revolting subject before Raymond Loewy — the designer who only gave us the living spaces of Skylab and the Space Shuttle, but also the Heinz soup labels and the 1951 Studebaker — made his contribution, as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) "Habitability Consultant."

This was only natural, as when the manned-flight program began in the late 1950s, the initial requirement was thought to be to keep a man in space for one day at most. So the food in the old Mercury program was adapted from survival food, such as the rations provided for the crews of downed airplanes.

According to space consultant Dr. David Baker the early space program had no objective beyond the Moon landing for which planning began in 1961. The only gastronomic goal was to develop the minimum

technology to feed men long enough to get them to the Moon and back.

To quote from "NASA Facts" "Meal components must be eaten directly from a sealed container, because the condition of relative weightlessness during space flight makes it impossible to keep solid foods on a plate or liquids in an open cup... The tubed foods were similar to those previously developed for air force pilots for use at high altitudes. These foods consisted of pureed meats, vegetables and fruits, packaged in collapsed aluminium tubes."

"During space flights, when the space suit was not pressurized, the face plate was opened to allow the food to be squeezed directly from the container into the mouth." So much for table manners.

Future astronauts had reason to be grateful that Raymond Loewy decided that the most important thing about food in space was that it be familiar, and eaten in familiar conditions.

Under his influence, space catering moved away from food in tubes and the sort of meal consisting of survival rations plus a hot water

tap (a spin-off of which is today's meal-in-a-pot that is turned into noodle soup when hot water is added) to pre-packaged foods.

The two essential factors for the storage of food in early space flights were its weight and its volume: Loewy realized that good packaging could result in more normal food — and better astronomical morale.

To solve the problem of how to serve less dreadful food to men in cramped quarters for longer periods of time, Loewy looked to the submarine galley. But there were special problems connected with space. Not only weightlessness but food storage caused difficulties owing to the huge temperature variations on the exterior surface of the spacecraft. It was impossible, for example, in Skylab to store the food that would be needed by all three Space Shuttle crews, in the temperature-controlled compartments where the astronauts actually lived.

The most recent space menus are still examples of high living: thermostabilized frankfurters, rehydratable turkey tetrazzini, irradiated bread, freeze-dried bananas, almond crunch bar and apple drink.

His art was admired in the 1700s

West's paintings outlived his critics

By David M. Maxwell

WASHINGTON (SNS) — The name Benjamin West, a contemporary of George Washington, may ring few bells. Yet West, whose artwork was warmly admired by the first U.S. president, is considered by today's art critics and historians "the father of American painting."

West was the son of a poor Pennsylvania innkeeper, and his life story and professional influence in his day reads like the classic American dream. "His career was the first great success story in the history of American art," art critic Hilton Kramer has written. "Few subsequent successes — even by today's standard of international celebrity — have matched the immensity of his."

Leaving home in 1770, West, a handsome, affable 22-year-old former prodigy, arrived in London in 1763 after studying the old masters in Rome. With his talent and studio training he became England's most painter, praised for his canvases of scenes from mythology and history — works that stood in brilliant contrast to the tried and true portraits and landscapes favored by most English artists.

Within his unaffected piety and sense of integrity, West also quickly charmed George III, achieving the remarkable feat of remaining a confidant of the British monarch while the War of Independence raged across the Atlantic. West became the king's favored painter, even helping him found Britain's famed Royal Academy of Arts. And, in 1764, welcoming Matthew Pratt as his first pupil, West established in London what is regarded as the first effective American school of art; it drew virtually every other American artist of consequence who painted before 1820.

"All this happened by the time West was 30, with the best 30 years of his life and work ahead of him," West biographer Robert C. Alberts writes.

It is West's influence on three generations of artists that especially interests scholars

today. From his London studios, he taught and influenced the work of such highly-respected men as Charles Willson Peale, Gilbert Stuart, John Trumbull, Thomas Sully, Washington Allston — even Robert Fulton, the steamboat inventor, and Samuel F.B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. (One of West's "failures," Morse admitted after his famous achievement, "I was not a painter.")

West, in the words of one account, lent his students money, fed them, improved their brushwork and their manners, found them rooms and patrons and instructed them — all without fee. "West was always held in high esteem, most of all by his fellow artists," explains West scholar Dr. Dorinda Evans, who organized a recent exhibition on the work of the painter and his circle for the Smithsonian's National Portrait Gallery.

Gilbert Stuart, whose portraits of George and Martha Washington now hang in that gallery, thought West "the wisest man" he ever knew. Another artist, William Dunlap, expressed this admiration: "He had no secrets, no mysteries, he told all he knew." When even the slightest criticism was pointed at the master, his students, Dr. Evans notes, would rush to the defense.

"Because these artists turned to Benjamin West as their leader for more than a half century and because they were themselves leaders in succeeding generations," Dr. Evans concludes, "West can justly be called the 'father of American painting.'"

West's own artistic mark was cut by his 1770 painting "The Death of General Wolfe." Its powerful originality caused George Washington to comment in a letter to Thomas Jefferson that he understood that "the taste, which has been introduced in painting by West (in London) is received with applause, and prevails extensively."

Almost overnight at the beginning of the Victorian era, changes in taste, fashion and attitudes about art swept away the reputations of artists grounded in the 18th century — West's century. "Victorians attacked,

mocked and then ignored the art of their fathers," Alberts writes. "Family attics, dealers' storerooms were crammed with unfashionable, unsealable portraits."

As for West himself, "critics attacked him with an eagerness that is astonishing in its vindictiveness," Alberts adds. He was despised for his early success, for holding a high opinion of his own work, for having no passions, and finally, for having accepted commissions from George III.

Many 18th-century artists, however, began to come back into favor about 1910 (and continue to be well regarded today) when tastes changed once again and the Victorian styles were scorned. But West, Alberts notes, "did not share in the revival."

"Now he was condemned for faults and sins conceived by 20th-century taste," Alberts says. He was scored for painting subject pictures that told a story and pointed a moral; for always painting pictures of enormous size; for rigidly following tired rules and formulas; for having ruined Trumbull and Allston by making them paint in his own image.

How did he ever survive? Alberts argues that West's severest critics made charges "that were clearly overstated or not in accord with known facts." Not all his pictures, for example, were enormous. And West, his biographer contends, was an artist "who constantly experimented with new styles, subjects and techniques, or who discarded the sure formulas on which he had built a reputation, in order to break new ground."

In a word, Alberts believes, "West was washed back and forth by changing tides of taste."

"Now restored to grace, he can be accepted simply for what he is and was and did," Alberts concludes. He was an "able craftsman and a superior draughtsman," he painted some "good, honest and important pictures," he "explored new paths and introduced new subjects in art" and "as a teacher and champion of the young, he had no peer."



TRAINING ARTISTS: Matthew Pratt, Benjamin West's first student did this painting of West at the far left giving Pratt drawing lessons as other famous American artists await their turn.



INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS: The paintings of Benjamin West made him England's most popular painter in the late 1700s. West's artistic reputation was made by, above, left, a 1771 painting "Death of General Wolfe" which showed the 1759 French and Indian war battle which ended France's attempts to control Canada. The self-portrait at the right was painted in 1819, a year before West's death.



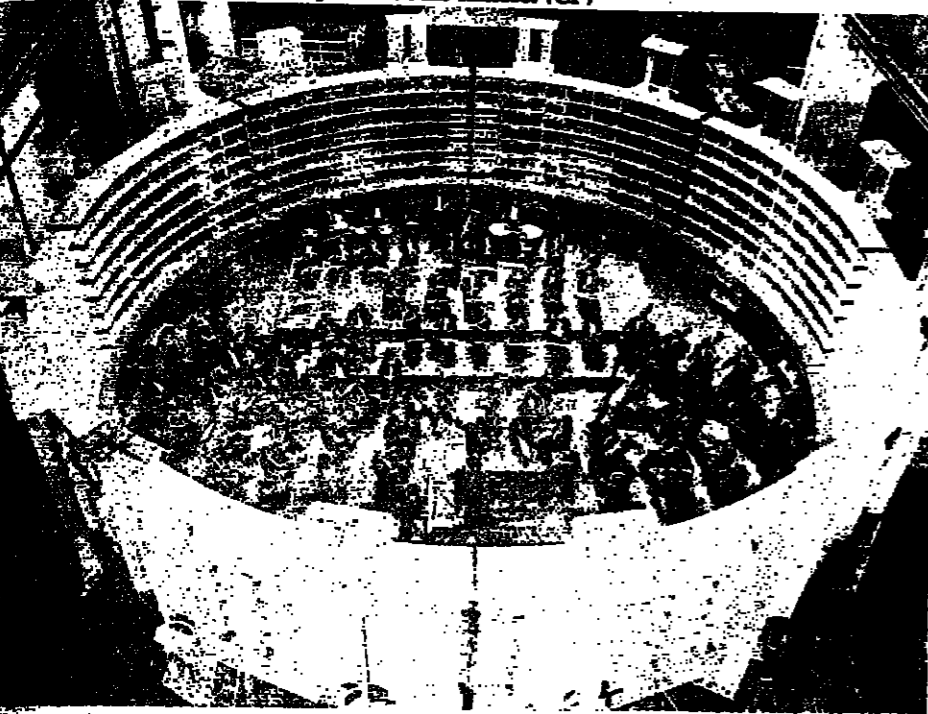
ATTENDING CONCERT: Prince Charles looks as immaculate as ever attending a concert given by the Philharmonic Orchestra last night. As he arrived at the Royal Festival Hall he looked lonely without his fiancée. (CP)



NIGHT EYE: The forward-looking infrared sensor of a new device is checked during a technical and operational evaluation. The device, developed by Hughes Aircraft will be used by U.S. Navy A6E Intruder aircraft to locate and attack ground targets by day or night. (BP)



HARRODS SALE: For the first time in their history, Harrods recently began a summer sale. Here a customer is caught between two baskets (CP)



GERMAN HISTORY: Above, the world's biggest hydroelectric power station recently housed the complete symphony orchestra of 80 musicians and instruments. The generator shell shown here was built by Siemens a firm based in Berlin and Munich. Below, also in Berlin, the premiere of the electric streetcar took place in May 1901. The train shown here began the world's first public transport service. (INP)



SHARK WALK: Great white shark is walked around its aquarium home in Marineland, Florida. The shark is suffering from temporary shock from being recently transferred to this aquarium and must be walked in order to keep oxygenated water flowing over its gills. (BP)



WORLD RECORD: A young Swiss disabled electrical engineer breaks a world speed record in Wetzikon Switzerland by racing 100 meters in 17.53 seconds. (AP)



SCREENED FRUSTRATION: A baby bluejay explores the world protected from three frustrated cats by only a window screen. The bird was blown from its nest during a storm. (AP)

ANDY CAPP comic strip panels with dialogue about a pet and a party.

BEETLE BAILEY comic strip panels with dialogue about jelly beans and a body/mind/spirit.

BLONDIE comic strip panels with dialogue about warm milk and a cucumber sandwich.

BLONDIE comic strip panels with dialogue about jelly beans and a body/mind/spirit.

B.C. comic strip panels with dialogue about warm milk and a cucumber sandwich.

B.C. comic strip panels with dialogue about jelly beans and a body/mind/spirit.

HAGAR comic strip panels with dialogue about dreams and a tired old joke.

HAGAR comic strip panels with dialogue about jelly beans and a body/mind/spirit.

SMALL SOCIETY comic strip panels with dialogue about dreams and a tired old joke.

SMALL SOCIETY comic strip panels with dialogue about jelly beans and a body/mind/spirit.

WIZARD comic strip panels with dialogue about a tired old joke and a chance for a change.

WIZARD comic strip panels with dialogue about jelly beans and a body/mind/spirit.

SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS comic strip panels with dialogue about doubles tip and volley to open.

SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS comic strip panels with dialogue about jelly beans and a body/mind/spirit.

DENNIS the MENACE comic strip panels with dialogue about cowboys and ladies.

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker Test Your Defensive Play article with diamond play analysis.

South would play the heart five and make four spades, whether West followed low or played the king.

Believe It or Not! A MONSTER WHALE-SHARK 41 FEET LONG WITH A MOUTH 4 FEET WIDE WAS CAUGHT IN 1949 OFF THE COAST OF KARACHI, PAKISTAN, BY FISHERMEN USING HAND-THROWN HARPOONS.

Your Individual Horoscope

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

Crossword puzzle by THOMAS JOSEPH with clues like 'ACROSS 43 Step in I Firm DOWN'.

Yesterday's Answer crossword puzzle solutions including '21 Soprano', '28 Punish', etc.

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it: AXYDLBAAXR LONGFELLOW

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR table listing TV programs, news reports, and events for Friday, July 10, 1981, across various regions like Saudi Arabia, VOA, BBC, and others.

Sudden end of gold boom casts a gloom

JOHANNESBURG, July 9 (R) — South African gold mining companies that embarked on ambitious expansion plans during the days of record gold prices are not only surprised but worried as the bullion trades below \$400 an ounce on world markets.

A number of marginal producers are known to be in serious difficulties and need a price above present levels to remain profitable.

Since the metal soared to a record \$875 an ounce in January 1980 following Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, gold euphoria has given way to bemusement here.

South Africa produces 60 percent of the world's gold and its gold-bearing reefs have provided more than a third of all gold mined since the 15th century. The industry remains extremely wealthy even with the world price below \$400, but there is some nervousness as U.S. interest rates keep the dollar strong, taking foodstuffs money away from gold and precious metals, and predictions of a market turnaround remain unfilled.

The current average weighted break-

even gold price for the industry is about \$224 an ounce. While many mines still have plenty of high-grade ore to weather the downturn, a number of marginal producers now have serious problems, industry experts say.

East Rand Proprietary Mines Limited, which began operations in 1908 and embarked on a 300 million rand (\$330 million) expansion program over the next five years, needs a gold price of over \$400 an ounce to remain profitable, company sources said.

However, if its mine is able to continue operating until the price improves there is sufficient gold underground for it to keep producing for another 50 years, provided the gold price averages \$600 an ounce, the sources said.

Expansion programs of this nature under-

S. African miners hard hit

one executive put it, major expansion programs and costly new mining ventures are more acts of faith than just hard-headed business decisions.

He said arguments that the gold price had at least risen higher every year in line with international inflation rates did not take into account such factors as speculate demand, emotion, international political developments and even economic recoveries, which were virtually impossible to predict.

Analysts said mines like Loraine Gold Mining Company, which had a break-even gold price of \$550 an ounce, and Durban Roodepoort deep with one of \$442 must be acutely concerned over the fall in the market price.

South African gold mines to maintain

profits and dividends have to move quickly onto higher-grade areas as the gold price falls, but for marginalists this is impossible and a loss situation can soon develop.

Conversely, as the gold price rose in 1980, the mines produced less gold as they moved into poorer paying areas but their profits continued to rise and the expected life of operations increased as richer areas were left for later.

The gold mines milled 89.9 billion tons of ore in 1980 compared with 83.5 billion tons in 1979, but the average grade milled fell to 7.28 grams of gold per ton compared with 8.19 grams in 1979.

South African gold output fell to 21.7 million ounces last year from 22.6 million in 1979, but revenue rose by 4.6 billion rand (\$5.1 billion) to 10.4 billion rand (\$11.4 billion).

The euphoria which built up in the industry in the past few years, but which has now evaporated, was understandable because few other commodities rose like gold as inflation and higher oil prices transformed the world economic picture.

After the gold price rose from \$36 an ounce in 1970 to \$850 in January 1980 many investors were convinced the average yearly price was set to continue to rise strongly.

The average gold price was \$193 in 1978, and \$614 in 1980, but has slipped sharply this year to average \$478 in the second quarter.

Nevertheless, the recovery potential of gold shares on the stock market has brought the professionals to the sidelines awaiting the earliest signs of a turnaround, analysts said.

One of those surprised by gold's con-

tinued slide in industry tycoon Harry Oppenheimer, head of the Anglo-American Corporation, who recently forecast a firm base of between \$450 and \$500 caused by supply and demand factors.

In a chairman's statement for one of the gold mines he heads and which was dated June 15, he qualified this by saying speculative activity could push the price outside this range, but added: "I am encouraged by the strength and stability of the market."

Stockbroker analysts predict that gold is likely to trade between \$370 and \$430 an ounce in the next few months.

The history of the gold market indicates that world political factors will probably be decisive in determining the price. At times of great tension, speculators usually flee from currencies into the safety of the metal, always a store of value although it pays no interest.

Tensions over Poland, Lebanon and the Israeli raid on Iraq have not had much effect on gold recently, and East-West relations seem to have hit a quiet period. But the element of uncertainty is still the ally of the gold gurus.

U.S. backs free trade, condemns protectionism

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AFP) — The Reagan administration has officially endorsed the principle of free trade before Congress and maintained that the U.S. government would not aid American companies in any open and fair competition with foreign firms.

In a white paper presented to U.S. legislators Wednesday, the administration vigorously attacked protectionism while making clear its concern for improving U.S. exports.

Observers noted that the paper had been delayed for two months and was issued just two weeks ahead of the summit of the non-communist industrialized countries in Ottawa — where world trade issues will be important agenda items.

U.S. trade representative William Brock

— who was a major figure in talks with Japan on the problems of the U.S. car industry before Tokyo voluntarily cut automotive exports to the U.S. — presented the paper before a Senate subcommittee. He said that the United States would not help American industries withstand foreign competition unless competitors' products were subsidized or the U.S. sectors were clearly essential to national security.

"Where other nations have a natural competitive advantage, U.S. industry must either find a way of upgrading its own capabilities or shift its resources to other activities, Brock said. "When the foreign advantage is based upon government subsidies and other trade distorting practices, the U.S. policy will be to enforce strictly the U.S. trade laws and to work to eliminate such practices," he added. The government will later publish a list of directives on trade between the U.S. and communist countries, Brock said.

In its preamble, the white paper stressed that free trade must be reciprocal in a system of open international trade.

The paper said the government would try to:

- Renegotiate international rules on export credits, to reduce the current amount of subsidies and to bring interest rates on export loans back up to the level of world markets.

- Initiate multilateral negotiations to improve free trade in goods and services as well as investments.

The economic recovery plan is expected to give American industry every possible opportunity in world export competition, the paper said. But it is still a good idea to eliminate impediments for exporters.

Carter flays Reagan policy

ATLANTA, Georgia, July 9 (AP) — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter has broken 5½ months of silence on his successor, saying some of President Ronald Reagan's budget cuts are ill-advised and that his "unwillingness" to negotiate arms control could be dangerous.

In a letter to former aides released Wednesday, Carter said he had refrained from commenting on Reagan policies until now because "I know how necessary it is to have a few months in which to develop and evolve policies and plans without comment or assessment from one's predecessors in the Oval Office."

"But now, on occasion, some reasonable expressions of concern might be appropriate," Carter said. The former president told his former cabinet officers and senior White House aides that some of Reagan's proposed budget cuts "are compatible with our own policies."

Others, said the letter, "are an abrupt departure from the commitment of our nation to a better and more productive life for American not strong enough or able enough to win these opportunities for themselves."

The reductions in U.S. government spending will lead to an "inevitable increase in state and local taxes," Carter said. "Someone will have to pay the bill for that portion of the programs which will survive because of public demand." Carter's letter also said the Reagan administration is the first since Truman's to be unwilling "to seek nuclear arms control through negotiation."

Financial Roundup Dollar keeps run of success

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, July 9 — With Federal Reserve "Fed funds" rates rising 23 percent Wednesday night in New York, dollar interest rates continued to firm and one-month dollar interest deposit rates averaged between 19½-19¾ percent, nearly a quarter percent jump over Wednesday's rate.

In the face of rising interest rates, several major American banks pushed up their prime rates to 20.5 percent from 20 percent, after holding off for the last week to see how the dollar would react. The American currency now seems to be riding on the crest of both high interest rates factor as well as domestic political stability in the U.S.

On the European exchanges, the dollar continued to hold onto most of the gains against the major currencies. The dollar was helped by both the interest rate rises as well as the ongoing Polish industrial crisis. The German currency was not helped either by the marks of the Bundesbank (Central Bank) vice-president that in fact echoed Chancellor Schmidt's statement that a tight monetary policy of raising interest rates would not be followed. The French decision to go ahead and nationalize all major French banks did not help the French currency either. The franc closed at 5.85 levels in New York Wednesday night, and in Europe on Thursday, it was quoted widely between 5.83-5.84 French francs to the dollar. The German mark closed at new 2.48

levels in New York, but Thursday it gained slightly to be quoted at 2.4675-2.47 levels.

In other currency news, the British pound had another mixed day and fluctuated between 1.8760 and 1.8850 all day Thursday, again on the expectation that maybe the Bank of England will, after all, raise its discount rate, thus making the pound more attractive for investors. With the gap between sterling and dollar interest rates standing around 4 percent in favor of the dollar, the discount rate hike would have to be substantial to be effective.

The yen continued its stable performance closing both in New York and Europe Thursday at 229.00 levels. The Swiss franc came under some selling pressure which took the rate to 8-1150 in New York, later on the Swiss currency gained some ground to be quoted at 2.1006.

Locally, riyal/dollar spot exchange transactions were much more lively, according to Bahrain dealers, and the quoted rates averaged between 3.4098-08 and 3.4105-15 with moderate demand for the dollar. Dealers took this opportunity of buying dollars to switch to some other European currencies with the American currency at this high level. Royal deposit rates firmed Thursday by about ¼ to 1/16 percent levels and one-month JIBOR bid-offer rate was quoted at 15¼-16¼ percent. On opening, the same tenor was 15 ½-16 ½ percent. Shortdate funds were quoted at 16½ percent levels and local dealers reported some activity in that area.

Britain orders denationalization of 900 gas shops

LONDON, July 9 (AP) — In another move to return profitable parts of Britain's nationalized industries to private ownership, the government said Wednesday it has ordered the state-owned British Gas Corp. to sell off the 900 shops it owns around the country.

The shops were estimated in press reports to be worth as much as £1 billion (\$1.88 billion). They sell domestic stoves and other gas appliances with annual sales of about £200 million (\$376 million) and employ around 3,000 sales staff with another 30,000 jobs in maintenance and servicing depending on them.

The move by the Conservative government enraged the opposition Labor Party and labor unionists. The two largest labor unions in the gas industry immediately announced a 24-hour protest strike for next Monday among the industry's 106,000 workers and threatened an indefinite stoppage later on. The National and Local Government Officers Association and the general and municipal workers union called the decision "insane" and said they fear it could put up to 30,000 jobs at risk.

The decision was announced in the House of Commons by Consumer Affairs Minister Mrs. Sally Oppenheim.

Taipei develops mini-computer

TAIPEI, July 9 (CNA) — A mini-type computer known as model EM-1104, has been successfully developed here for the first time in the electronic history of the Republic of China.

The success in creating such a simple computer is a preface to future development of the domestic computer technology, thanks to research Institute.

A spokesman said the creation of EM-1104 serves to prove the capability of people in the Republic of China to develop the computer industry on their own.

The model is a multi-purpose system which can be applied to data-processing, telecommunication, industrial and military uses, the spokesman said.

Mauroy outlines policy

France to press ahead with nationalization

PARIS, July 9 (AP) — Premier Pierre Mauroy, outlining the new Socialist government's legislative program, told the National Assembly the government would wage a merciless struggle against unemployment and ask for immediate nationalization of several major companies as well as big banks.

Mauroy was addressing the first French parliament to be controlled by the left since the founding of the Fifth Republic in 1958. In legislative elections last month, President Francois Mitterrand's Socialists won an absolute majority, thus assuring the government's program of speedy passage.

In measures to be presented to the 491-member assembly during its autumn session, the government will call for nationalization of 11 industrial groups, including immediate takeovers of the Dassault Aviation Company — already 33 percent owned by the government — and the arms manufacturing branch of the Conglomerate Mats, Mauroy said.

Also scheduled for immediate nationalization were the two major steel groups, Sacilor and Usinor. He said talks would begin shortly with the heads of several major companies with substantial foreign ownership, but that they would not be affected by the nationalization proposal.

Most of the remaining private organizations, with the exception of foreign banks, small local or regional independent banks and cooperatives, are scheduled for government takeover.

Mitterrand, in a message read by National Assembly President Louis Mermaz, said France "will rise to the challenge and defeat unemployment and inflation." The president also told deputies he wanted to re-establish the balance of power between the legislative and executive branches and restore the assembly's role as a major voice in government.

Noting that 1.8 million Frenchmen are now out of work (about 7.5 percent), Mauroy said he would present a two-year employment plan to the parliament in December and later would offer a more ambitious five-year program.

In the first two years, he said, the govern-

ment would concentrate on stimulating economic activity, creating 210,000 new civil service jobs and the reduction of the work week.

France's major unions and the National Employers' Association earlier this week agreed in principle to a reduction of the work week from 40 to 39 hours. Details, however, remain to be negotiated. The Mitterrand government is committed to reducing the work week to 35 hours by 1985. The government also plans to introduce a bill providing for voluntary retirement at the age of 60.

The premier said France would continue to defend the franc, saying measures taken so far have been effective despite "detestable" external pressures "that come from America with a dollar that is too expensive and intolerable interest rates."

Mauroy said the government's draft budget for 1982 will contain a proposal for a tax on the wealthy and will attempt to correct "anomalies" in the income-tax system as well as a crackdown on tax evasion.

He said the government plans to introduce measures to abolish the controversial state security court, which deals with treason and plots against the state, to abolish the death penalty and to reform the judicial system. Mitterrand also wants to loosen Paris' tight control over nearly every government activity in the country and give more power to local and regional assemblies.

In foreign affairs, Mauroy said France's position would be open and forceful, particularly human rights and developing a new economic order in the world.

Belgium acts to boost economy

BRUSSELS, July 9 (R) — The Belgian government, beset by persistent internal disputes, has started planning a new budget to restrain the country's rapidly rising deficit.

A committee of senior ministers decided to try at a meeting Saturday to agree on how big the 1982 deficit should be.

With Belgium's unemployment rate over nine percent and still climbing, controversy has grown between the Socialist and Christ-

ian Social parties in the coalition government over the role of state spending in fostering economic revival.

Prime Minister Mark Eyskens of the Christian Social Party, fresh from the vote of confidence he won in parliament Wednesday night, is likely to press his demand that the deficit be limited through a cut equivalent to more than \$3 billion in state borrowing.

The French-speaking section of the Socialist Party wants more government stimulation of the economy, despite official forecasts that the deficit in this year's current account budget is likely to reach \$5 billion.

This is more than twice the size of the deficit predicted by the government last August. Government finances have been hit by industrial recession and higher unemployment which has cut tax receipts and boosted social security payments.

Labor Minister Roger de Wulf, a Socialist, has proposed a major investment program to encourage private firms to recruit more employees from the ranks of the young and the long-term jobless.

Socialist Party spokesman have accused the government of dragging its feet over the Wulf proposals.

Government sources said Wednesday morning's ministerial meeting decided to set up a working group on the plan. The economic affairs ministry, said Wednesday, there was no sign of fundamental improvement in the stagnating economy.

In an information bulletin, the ministry said that by the end of this year unemployment could reach 450,000, almost 15 percent higher than last December.

French bid to end row with Mexico

PARIS, July 9 (R) — France has announced a major effort to resolve a dispute with Mexico over oil supplies which caused Mexico to cancel valuable industrial orders from France.

Several cabinet ministers, including Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Trade Minister Michel Jobert, will go to Mexico City soon, a senior presidential aide said.

The French state-owned oil company CFP will also resume talks in Paris on July 16 with the Mexican state oil company Pemex over the oil contract at the center of the dispute.

CFP suspended this contract to take 100,000 barrels per day (BPD) of crude after Pemex sought a \$2 per barrel price increase. Pemex had earlier made a bid for \$30.60 a barrel, but this drop provoked criticism within Mexico.

Pemex retaliated against the suspension by cancelling the contract and Mexico withdrew tenders for major national development projects from French companies. These included an underground train system in Mexico City, nuclear reactors and car plants. Mexico also

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS				
Authority	Description	Tenders No.	Price SR	Closing Date
University of Petroleum & Minerals	Maintenance of the automatic exchange of the university	—	200	23/8/81
Royal Saudi Air Force, Riyadh	Expansion of the micro-wave extension	—	300	21/7/81
University of Riyadh	Provision of athletic tools & clothes	11	100	16/7/81
Ministry of Communications	Pavement of Al-Hilwa road at Hootat Bani Tamim at 11.83 kms long	—	2000	18/7/81

POERTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 9TH JULY, 1981 8TH RAMADHAN, 1401

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival Date
4.	Vorrax	Alsaabah	Bagged Barley	6.7.81
6.	Saudi Enterprise	O.Trade	Bagged Sugar/ Gen./PVC	6.7.81
8.	Klaus Leonhardt	Alsaada	Gen./Vehi./Comrs.	5.7.81
9.	Robert-e-Lee	Kanoo	Anti ko compound/ flour (in barges)	7.7.81
10.	Queen of Sheba	Orri	General	7.7.81
11.	Robert-e-Lee	Kanoo	Anti Ko Compound/ Flour (in barges)	7.7.81
12.	Pacific princes	El Hawi	Reefer	6.7.81
14.	Blue Star	Ba Aboud	Loading	27.6.81
18.	Odyssus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	5.7.81
19.	Falcon Cement	Alsaabah	Bulk Cement	5.7.81
20.	Attalaya	Gulf	Timber/General/ Paper	8.7.81
22.	Bora II	O.C.E.	Contrs. Timber/Gen.	8.7.81
23.	Emanuel	O.C.E.	Reefer	8.7.81
24.	Santa Marta	O.C.E.	Reefer	8.7.81
26.	Esflath	O.C.E.	Reefer	8.7.81
27.	Lanika Davi	Gulf	Bagged Sugar	7.7.81
28.	Barber Manetaus	Barber	Contrs./General	4.7.81
29.	Inrouzer	Star	Reefer	8.7.81
31.	Maria Schulte	Kanoo	To load Contrs.	8.7.81
38.	Edward Rutledge (Barges)	Kanoo	Cont./Gen./bag cargo	8.7.81

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:				
	Privisplitiski Qdrad	Attar	Pipes/drum/cables	8.7.81
	Atlantic Current	Allreza	Gen./Bags Sugar/ Milk food	8.7.81
	Bora II	O.C.E.	Contrs./Timb./Gen.	8.7.81
	Esflath	O.C.E.	Reefer	"
	Ever Large	A'saiba	Contrs.	"

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 8.9.1401/8.7.1981 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HRS.

2.	Asua BI-12	SMC	General	7.7.81
4.	United Grace	Alsaada	Steel	8.7.81
5.	Ming Challenger	Kanoo	General	5.7.81
6.	Ibn Hayyan	Kanoo	General	8.7.81
10.	Geliga (2nd call)	Gosabi	Loading Uraa	6.7.81
11.	Fides	Alsaada	General	8.7.81
12.	Nefeli	Gosabi	General	8.7.81
13.	Primula	Gulf	Steel Pipes	7.7.81
14.	George	Alsaada	Pipes/Gen.	7.7.81
17.	Zarka	Barber	Rice	6.7.81
20.	Kag Mu	Gosabi	Rice	6.7.81
23.	Vair Load	AET	Crane Parts	8.7.81
31.	Sgandinav in Maru	Kanoo	Bulk Bentonite	8.7.81
32.	Necessar Maru	Gosabi	Steel Plates/Gen.	7.7.81
33.	Princes Aurora	AST	General	27.81
34.	hong Chun	orri	General	27.81
35.	Kilnel Ford	Alsaada	Steel	26.81
36.	Toki Arrow (DB)	Alsaabah	Bulk Cement	30.6.81
37.	Arabian Lutuah	Barber	Cement Silo-VSL	27.10.77
38.	Berge, unimcment	Globe	Cement	Silo Vessel

Foreign Exchange Rates

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	—	9.00	9.06
Bangladesh Taka (100)	—	—	15.10
Belgian Franc (1,000)	85.00	111.00	—
Canadian Dollar	2.84	—	2.8350
Deutsche Mark (100)	139.00	139.30	138.30
Dutch Guilder (100)	125.00	124.85	124.10
Egyptian Pound	—	91.08	42.35
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	59.20	58.99
French Franc (100)	59.00	61.00	57.60
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	—	34.35
Indian Rupee (100)	—	25.00	—
Iranian Ryal (100)	—	8.00	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	28.00	27.90
Italian Lira (10,000)	28.00	28.90	27.90
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.80	—	14.90
Jordanian Dinar	—	10.49	10.09
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.11	12.04
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	78.10	77.85
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	65.00	63.20
Pakistan Rupee (100)	—	—	34.38
Philippines Peso (100)	—	—	43.35
Pound Sterling	6.42	6.50	6.41
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	92.50	93.7

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Over executives

Pilots, bus drivers halt Polish transport

WARSAW, July 9 (AP) — Workers disrupted the flights of Poland's national airline and halted public transport in the northwestern city of Bydgoszcz in separate warning strikes Thursday.

A four-hour warning strike by employees of the airline Lot demanding the right to pick their own boss left about 150 passengers stranded at Warsaw's Okecie International Airport, a union spokesman said.

Bus and streetcar drivers in Bydgoszcz, a city of 280,000 returned to their depots at 10 a.m. for a two-hour work stoppage pushing for the ouster of the director of the city transport system. The local union chapter charges

that he abused his power, lived beyond his means and used public electricians to do private work.

The job actions were the second and third warning strikes this week in a new wave of labor unrest in Poland following a four-month lull. Dockworkers shut down all of Poland's Baltic sea ports for one hour Wednesday to press demands for improved working conditions.

The flare-up of labor troubles drew quick criticism Thursday from Poland's Communist allies. Czechoslovakia's Communist Party newspaper *Rude Pravo* said the airline strike was "another irresponsible action provoked by Solidarity." Hungary's party newspaper *Nepszabados* charged that the dockworkers' action was "totally unrealistic."

A Solidarity spokesman said all domestic flights were grounded, and international schedules were delayed. The protest began quietly at 8 a.m. — (0400 GMT) — after an all-night Vigil by Solidarity members awaiting a government reply to their demands. Solidarity represents 4,500 of the Lot's 6,000 employees.

The government has claimed Thursday's strike will cost Poland's debt-ridden economy about \$70,000. Witnesses at Warsaw's Okecie Airport said airline workers wore red and white Solidarity armbands, distributed leaflets and placed Polish flags around the airport terminal.

They also put up posters that read, "Warning strike" in Polish and English and handed out leaflets saying the Lot employees were ready to go back to work if the Transportation Ministry agreed to their demand.

Under new self-management procedures, one of the labor reforms stemming from last summer's strike wave, workers elected a new general manager for their airline out of six candidates in a secret ballot May 27. They picked 37-year-old Bronislaw Klimaszewski, chief of the airline's commercial department.

The ministry rejected the choice, insisting that the national airline be headed by a general and remain under government control because it has military commitments. The ministry nominated two air force generals as possible Lot directors, Jozef Kowalski and Janusz Hermaszewski.

The workers are demanding the government accept their choice and threatening a total shutdown on July 24, 10 days after the party congress, if their demand is not met. "This is a test case, a trial balloon ... to see if it works. Then the whole thing would be repeated in other institutions," a Ministry official said.

The government has committed itself to the principle of worker self-management in all major enterprises as part of a broad program. Thursday's token strike was believed to be the first against an Eastern bloc airline.

Jet engines fail in flight, restart later

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP) — A U.S. jumbo jet airliner carrying 325 persons lost power in all four engines and dropped 3,960 meters toward the Pacific last Sunday, but each was restarted and the plane landed safely in Honolulu, officials have disclosed.

An investigator for the National Transportation Safety Board has interviewed the crew of the Boeing 747, but so far no reason has been found for the engine failure, board spokesman Brad Dunbar said Wednesday. Each of the engines has been inspected and was "found to be completely trouble free," FAA spokesman Fred Farrar added.

United Airlines officials said the airplane, which landed safely in Honolulu, is back in service. They said while the engines were out, the plane glided in a gradual descent and the passengers probably were not even aware of the problem.

The incident over the Pacific Ocean about an hour east of Honolulu involved United flight 35 which was flying from Newark, New Jersey, to Honolulu with a stopover in San Francisco.

Reports to the FAA and the safety board revealed that the Boeing 747's No. 1 engine stalled as the plane was cruising at 11,887 meters about 3:10 a.m. Honolulu time Sunday. Within seconds the other three engines also flamed out.

The crew attempted to use normal procedures for restarting engines during flight but were unsuccessful. The captain dipped the nose of the jetliner slightly to pick up speed and, using "ground start" procedures got the No. 1 engine started again, authorities said. A short time later the other three engines were restarted.

FAA and safety board officials could not say how long the engines were out. But United spokesman Charles Novak said in Chicago that the No. 1 engine was restarted "within seconds" and all three engines were running and stabilized in less than 5 minutes. The plane glided from an altitude of 35,000 feet to 26,000 feet while the engines were being restarted.

United officials said a Boeing 747 can be flown and landed with only one of its four engines. Novak said the plane's 308 passengers apparently were not aware of the engine problem at the time the engines were out as the plane continued a gradual descent. He said the captain told the passengers afterward that some engine problem had occurred and had been solved.

He said the likelihood of all engines of an aircraft flammng out during flight is extremely rare and that in recent years he recalled only one other such incident, involving a jetliner flying off the Florida coast several years ago.

In that case, Dunbar added, the safety board's investigation revealed that a crew member had been "fiddling with some controls" causing the engine failure. So far there is no indication of a cause in last Sunday's United incident, Dunbar said.

The government has claimed Thursday's strike will cost Poland's debt-ridden economy about \$70,000. Witnesses at Warsaw's Okecie Airport said airline workers wore red and white Solidarity armbands, distributed leaflets and placed Polish flags around the airport terminal.

They also put up posters that read, "Warning strike" in Polish and English and handed out leaflets saying the Lot employees were ready to go back to work if the Transportation Ministry agreed to their demand.

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Nerve gas used in Kampuchea, deserter says

BANGKOK, July 9 (R) — A Vietnamese military deserter said Thursday that the Vietnamese Army used nerve gas when it invaded Kampuchea late in 1979. Capt. Nguyen Quen told a press conference organized by the Thai military that Vietnamese forces fired the gas, which caused instant breathing problems for its victims, on Kampuchean in Kampong Cham province.

The Vietnamese officer, formerly attached to the 28th artillery battalion of the Vietnamese fifth army division in western Kampuchea, said about 180 kg of the gas were fired in canisters in the central Kampuchean province at the start of the invasion, causing considerable civilian casualties. Four of the 21 Vietnamese divisions in Kampuchea had chemical warfare units, he said.

Under the 1925 Geneva convention the use of poisonous gases and the chemical and bacteriological weapons is outlawed. Capt. Quen, originally from North Vietnam, crossed the Thai-Kampuchean border into Thailand last December after leaving his unit in western Battambang province.

Capt. Quen said many Soviet political and military advisers were assigned to help Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea on regimental and divisional levels, though they did not take part in fighting. He said that Vietnamese forces were demoralized by the poor rations they received and had to depend partly on international relief supplies sent to aid Kampuchean.

A captured Vietnamese soldier, private Vo Van thang, told the press conference that junior Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea, who were mostly from South Vietnam, were reluctant to follow orders from their superiors to go into battle because they disagreed with the Vietnamese occupation of the country. The majority of senior officers were from North Vietnam, he said.

In a related development, Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, despite a threat made in their name, appear to have turned a blind eye toward a steady stream of refugees returning from Thailand, aid workers in Thailand reported.



PREMATURE BABY: Dade County, Florida, parents admire their premature baby. The baby which was flown from Florida to an Augusta hospital, is said to be making steady progress.

Reagan official attacks allies' stand on missiles

WASHINGTON, July 9 (R) — The Reagan administration has poured fresh criticism on its European allies opposed to new NATO missiles in Western Europe, saying anti-nuclear pressures could undercut forthcoming Soviet-American talks. A senior U.S. official said Wednesday night that if NATO abandoned its twin decision to upgrade medium range missiles and negotiate limits with the Soviet Union, it would give Moscow veto power over NATO deployment plans.

The official refused to be identified, but his remarks to a press luncheon followed the lines of recent speeches in Europe by Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger. "I returned from my two weeks in Europe concerned, not scared to death, but concerned that...there is a rise of pacifism and neutralism, and anti-nuclear attitudes are more pronounced," the senior official said.

He continued, "Damn it, if the alliance now can't proceed with that decision, we will have shown the Soviets they have a veto power over our deployment plans. And we will have showed each other that when it comes to a really tough decision, we can't make it."

"To the degree that European pressure is aimed at not deploying (the new missiles),

they strengthen the hands of the Soviet Union...It undercuts the strength of our negotiating position," the official said.

In May, NATO foreign ministers reaffirmed their 1979 decision calling for the deployment of 572 land-based Cruise and Pershing missiles to counter the Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe. But Belgium and the Netherlands have not yet agreed to have 96 of the NATO weapons based on their soil. The alliance plans have also been vigorously debated in other Western alliance countries.

The official said the nuclear opposition in Europe was partly due to fears that the Reagan administration was not serious about arms talks with Moscow and that confrontation lay ahead. He acknowledged that the United States must do a better job of making its intentions clear to its NATO partners. But he also insisted that the administration had already been engaged in a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, according to diplomatic analysts in Moscow, the Soviet Union has made no real concessions on the Euro-missile issue, despite claims to the contrary following the visit here of former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Mozambican defects to South Africa

HOEDSPRUIT, South Africa, July 9 (R) — South African intelligence officers Thursday began a full interrogation of a Mozambique Air Force pilot who defected to the country with his Soviet-built MiG-17 aircraft. Officers briefly questioned Lt. Adriano Francisco Bomba Wednesday after he touched down at the northeastern base of Hoedspruit and asked for political asylum.

It was the first such defection by a pilot with his aircraft to white-ruled South Africa from a neighboring state. Officers at the base, home for two squadrons of advanced Mirage interceptors and fighter-bombers, publicly described the MiG-17 as obsolete and said arrangements to hand it back would be made.

But privately they made it clear they hoped to obtain a great deal of intelligence about Mozambique's air strength. Relations with Marxist-oriented Mozambique are touchy, despite strong economic links.

Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazem

I was looking out of my London window the other day — out onto the garden. I saw an old lady passing just below the garden wall. I saw her stumble and fall. I waited for a few seconds then realized the situation might be serious — she did look old, and I could see no one around. I rushed out to see if I could help. She was still lying there as I reached her, and quite unconscious.

I rushed back into the house and phoned the police, who came after only a few moments. A policeman and a policewoman. They tried to listen to the old lady's heartbeat and the result seemed to make them more and more worried. They had already called for an ambulance over their wireless.

The policeman took me aside and said the lady appeared to have suffered a severe heart attack. She might be already dead. For all he knew — but the ambulance will be here soon. Did I witness the incident, and could I give the details. I answered their questions and gave my address.

Two days later the police called me into the station to give a formal statement. The lady, they said, had in fact died in hospital, the victim of a massive heart attack, as the policeman originally suspected. A sergeant thanked my cooperation and then asked to stay a bit more. He introduced me to a man and a woman who were sitting in the room. They were the son and daughter of the lady who died. They were waiting to receive the body so that the funeral could be arranged.

The policeman asked them some questions while I was there, and their answers made the tragedy of the old lady's death seem suddenly less painful than that of her life. Here son and daughter, both of them well spoken and apparently well-to-do had not seen her these last ten years. Oh, sure, they did send cards and presents on the usual occasions, but they never saw her — all that time.

Neither they nor the sergeant appeared to see anything wrong in that. It chilled me to the bone that they thought this quite natural, and that they most probably expected their children to treat them in exactly the same way, when the time comes.

Translated from *Askarq Al Awsat*

West German worker lives better, poll shows

ROME, July 9 (AFP) — West German workers live better than others, but Italian workers are the most free, even though they don't earn as much as they should, while the lot of American workers is not particularly enviable, according to the results of a recent poll of workers in northern Italy.

CIA report, bank records seized from Gelli's daughter

ROME, July 9 (AP) — An alleged CIA report about an "international plot" and records of bank accounts in Switzerland were among documents seized from the 25-year-old daughter of the fugitive grand master of a secret Masonic lodge, Italian newspapers have reported.

There was no immediate official confirmation of the contents of the documents, which led to the arrest Tuesday of Maria Grazia Gelli on charges of espionage and criminal association.

Police stopped Miss Gelli, daughter of Licio Gelli, on Saturday after she flew into Rome from France, when they found a batch of documents hidden in the false compartment of her suitcase. Police said Wednesday only that the documents were linked to the Propaganda Due lodge, known as P-2, that is under investigation as a possible criminal association.

Gelli, who is wanted on charges of espionage, political conspiracy, criminal association and fraud, is believed to be hiding in Latin America. According to accounts published in

Milan's *Corriere Della Sera* and Rome's *La Repubblica*, one of the documents was a " dossier" in English stamped "CIA" regarding an "international plot." The newspapers gave no other details.

The reports said investigators were trying to determine whether it was an authentic document of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The U.S. Embassy said it had no comment on the reports.

The newspapers said Miss Gelli was also carrying the records of Swiss bank accounts that her father allegedly opened in the names of some unidentified Italian politicians.

State prosecutor Domenico Sica had announced without elaboration that he was going to Zurich to ask for help by the Swiss in the P-2 probe.

Prosecutors have charged that P-2 tried to set up a "state within a state" and the lodge has been implicated in massive tax evasion, bribery and the fake kidnapping of convicted Italian financier Michele Sindona. P-2's reputed members list included names from Italy's political and military establishment.

'Mercy killing' Norwegian charged with murder

TRONDHEIM, Norway, July 9 (AFP) — The former director of an old age home near this city of northern Norway has been charged with the murder of 25 of its inmates.

The director, Arnfinn Nesset, 44, was arrested last February, on charges of killing a woman pensioner in his care at the home situated at nearby Orkdal, a charge that grew to 19 murders last month, according to Police Commissioner Arne Karoliussen, who directs the dozen policemen investigating the case.

Nesset, according to press reports Wednesday, said when arrested he had killed the woman pensioner "to abridge her suffering." He enjoyed an excellent reputation locally for being a member of the Salvation Army and opposing abortion.

That reputation was so good that it survived suspicions expressed by a doctor in

1977, who thought strange things were going on in the old-age home. But then the police stepped into the picture after Nesset used faked prescriptions to buy a rare anesthetic, curacid, only used in certain difficult surgical operations for the temporary inhibition of motor nerves. Two or three of the victims, according to the police, were ultimately found to have died from curacid injections, while two others died from being administered morphine. Nesset, according to commissioner Karoliussen, later acknowledged having given 22 of his pensioners the curacid but not to the 23rd, and morphine to one person, but not the second and only to alleviate his pain.

Police suspect Nesset may have killed even more people, in his previous job — before taking over at Orkdal in 1977, he had worked in a hospital.

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